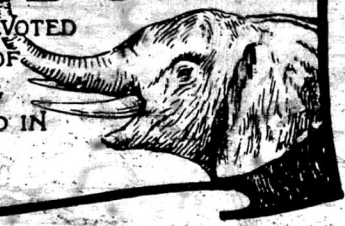


# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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## THE EDITORIAL "WE."

To "write to the papers about it" is both the privilege and the pleasure of newspaper readers, especially in England, where, indeed, it has long been recognised as an absolute right. "Letters to the Editor," moreover, are among the most popular features of a progressive journal, welcomed by the public, which is thereby able to express its opinions freely, and by the editor, who is thus placed in possession of opinions often valuable in themselves and always serving as a touchstone of his policy. Not the least appreciated are those which criticise that policy, taking exception, it may be, to the views expressed, or, on the other hand, to the method of expressing them. Editorial opinion is by convention published in the form of the leading article, and criticism is most frequently made that such leading articles are really only the embodiment of the view of one man who, though using "the editorial 'we,'" is a single individual and therefore apt to be limited in his experience and restricted in his outlook.

During its life of now nearly six years *East Africa* has received surprisingly few letters from readers, differing from its policy or questioning the accuracy of its statements, but we have constantly in mind the salutary thought that the editor of a responsible publication exercises a public trust, and must at all costs avoid any suspicion that he is forcing his opinions down the throats of his readers. It would obviously be a dangerous proceeding for a journal catering especially for East African interests to attempt by means of leading

articles written in London to dictate to people some thousands of miles away. But much is said in London and many things are done which have a vital bearing on East African problems: the actions of the Imperial Government, so all-important to the Dependencies; the trend of Parliamentary and Press opinion and the discussions of such bodies as the Joint East African Board, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Associated Producers of East Africa, require to be noted and studied; and much of East African development, agricultural and commercial, is dependent on the decision of directors resident in London. With these organisations and individuals we keep in close touch, and, in addition, we have in East Africa correspondents and collaborators who, we are glad to acknowledge, keep us well informed of all that goes on in the huge area it is our endeavour to cover. Moreover, our readers would, we think, be amazed at the wealth of literature which pours into our office in the form of "exchanges," all of which is carefully read and analysed, and so contributes materially to our knowledge of affairs in East and Central Africa. The best opinion of those best placed to know is thus at our disposal, and, far from our leading articles being the individual expression of personal views, they represent, rather, a composite product, embodying the most reliable and best-informed opinions of the public it is our object to serve. "The editorial 'we,'" then, is in our case far more than a pleasant fiction; it does in fact typify co-operation and collaboration, and is wholly opposed to, and has nothing in common with, the dogmatic and domineering "I."

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Of all the comments on the White Papers which have appeared in the British Press, none, we venture to think, will provoke the resentment of **A BLANDER REFUTED.** East Africans more than that of *The Nation and Athenaeum* quoted in our issue of July 31. East Africa, it will be recalled, was compared to Naboth's vineyard, the parts of Ahab and Jezebel being played by the white settlers, and that of Naboth by the Natives. "Our modern Ahabs," declared our contemporary with refined taste, "do not stone Naboth; they first take his vineyard and then make him work in it for wages." The picture thus drawn for, and presented to, home readers, of East Africa as a "vineyard" before the advent of the present settlers, a garden in which the white man "peace under his own vine and fig-tree, enjoying the pleasant fruits of the soil in their season and calling no man master," is about as devastatingly fantastic as ignorance or invention could make it. The reality is, of course, that before the British white man took over the country it was a land of war and bloodshed and internecine strife, of decimating raids by Masai, of witchcraft and abomination; of abysmal ignorance of agriculture and of any glimmer of culture. Practically its only exports were elephant tusks and slaves—black and white ivory; its resources were undeveloped, its vast lands untilled. If we bore our readers by repeating facts which are well-known to them, we make the excuse that we cannot allow such a slander as that by *The Nation and Athenaeum* to pass without a passionate protest. Naboth's vineyard, forsooth! Say rather, an Aegean stables, to which the white man has played most efficiently the part of a Christian and civilised Hercules.

Your company has opened up wealth in Rhodesia and Katanga, which has led, not only to the extension of the Cape to Cairo **TRADE AS A CIVILISING FACTOR.** Railway, but to the construction of about 3,000 miles of railway through British, Belgian, and Portuguese territories. These discoveries have had a great civilizing influence in Central Africa, and have led to over £14,000,000 sterling being paid to the Rhodesia Railways, Wankie Colliery, and British shipping lines, besides the provision of an immense amount of work for British, Belgian and Portuguese workmen." Such were the emphatic claims which Sir Robert Williams, managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was able to make at last week's general meeting of the company—which, with a total capital of £5,500,000 has provided £7,000,000 for Benguela Railway construction and guarantee of debenture interest; acquired a very large interest in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; built the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway; bought out the Chartered Company's interest in the Kamsashi mine; put £2,000,000 to reserve, and paid over £2,000,000 in dividends, though its assets have not nearly reached maturity. It is a remarkable record. Who can deny that such work has been to the benefit of the world as a whole, and not least of Africa? Such pioneering has indeed exercised great civilising influence in the heart of the African continent. As a direct result of the development of communications, slave-raiding, inter-tribal conflicts, and the worst forms of barbarism in African life

have been swept away. That fact cannot too often be brought to the notice of those people in Europe who seize every opportunity to suggest in public that the coming of trade and commerce have been to the detriment of the African. The sudden impact of European civilization on primitive African conditions has obviously its dangers, but on balance it is undeniable that the African has gained greatly.

An illuminating instance of the value of astronomical calculations in determining the exact dates of historical occurrences is given in an **ASTRONOMY TO THE RESCUE.** article by Mr. E. H. L. Poole in the current issue of *The Journal of the African Society*. The problem set is the precise date of the crossing of the Zambezi River by the Angoni tribe when they fled from Chaka. It is a tradition, thoroughly well authenticated and confirmed, that the crossing took place during an eclipse of the sun. One such eclipse is recorded for the Zambezi region in June, 1825, and recent gauging of the water-level of the Zambezi shows that in that month the river is high, from 9.67 to 10.83 feet above zero. Now the Angoni crossed on their own feet, not in boats, but "on a sandy causeway in five feet of water," which puts the suggested date out of court. But on the afternoon of November 19, 1835, there was a total eclipse of the sun (as Professor H. H. Turner has calculated), the path of which passed directly over the traditional place of the Angoni crossing at Zumbo. November is the height of the dry season in the Zambezi area, and there is now no doubt that that date is the correct one for the epochal event of the crossing of the Zambezi by the Angoni—an event which introduced a patrilineal and pastoral tribe to a population matrilineal and agricultural, and led to the extermination or enslavement of a million Natives.

The prohibition of coffee stalls by the Oxford City Council—described by a University Don as "a piece of petty legislation"—has drawn attention to the fact that coffee was first drunk in England at Balliol College, **OXFORD A PIONEER OF COFFEE.** Oxford. John Evelyn, the famous diarist, recorded that "there came in my time to the College one Daniel Conopios, out of Greece, who, returning many years after, was made Bishop of Smyrna. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England until thirty years after." Evelyn was born in 1620, so that he would have been at Oxford about 1640, or ten years before the first coffee house in Oxford was opened. Mr. J. H. McDonald, in his book "Coffee Growing," states that coffee was introduced into London in 1652 by one Daniel Edwards, a "Turkey merchant." Evidently Oxford, as always, was ahead of London in the amenities of civilisation, though it would seem that Evelyn was a little out in saying that coffee drinking was not introduced until about 1670. Perhaps, though, it was not a "custom" until the later date. These rescuings of fragments of ancient history are all to the good, for, besides being of intrinsic interest, they keep the subject of coffee before the British public—which is excellent propaganda.

**FROM SLAVE CENTRE TO AIR JUNCTION.  
THOUGHTS ON PASSING THROUGH TABORA.**

By Captain M. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

TABORA is usually pictured in the mind of men who have merely read about it as a stronghold of the slave-traders of the nineteenth century, a focus of rich and picturesque, if not over-gentle, Arab merchants who carried their wares into Central Africa, a place refreshed and redeemed by stately avenues of date palms and mango trees planted by those self-same Arabs; a town made famous by the visits of the great British explorers who in the 'sixties of the century traced the trail into unknown Africa. That is the general picture, by no means an inaccurate one, and to those who admit holding it let me state in consolation that the ruins of a house in which both Livingstone and Stanley lived for a time are still to be seen.

To East Africa Tabora means all that and more, for was it not from Tabora that we were first informed of the existence of a living specimen of the *Crocod. Crested Cobra*? For months previously readers in the Rhodesias, in the Congos, in Nyasaland, in Uganda—in fact, from all over Africa, East, West, North, and South—had sent what they regarded as proofs that such a creature lives and moves—and crawls. Correspondence waxed fast and furious. Then came the assertion of a resident of Tabora that he not only knew of the existence, but actually possessed a specimen of such a reptile!

**The Crowing Crested Cobra.**

It was Mr. Sakell, a Tabora business man, who caught the snake, which unfortunately died before he could send it to England, as he had intended to do. Its destination was, he told me, to have been the office of *East Africa*, which has received some queer things in its time, but surely nothing so alarming as this deadly creature, new to Science, would have been. I make bold to say that we should have lost no time in seeking to rid ourselves of a visitor with so unsavoury a reputation. We might even have earned merit for promptly—and generously—presenting it to the Zoological Society of London. One interesting point about this snake was that when a mouse was put in the cage the two animals struck up an immediate friendship and lived together for two and a half months. As I passed

through Tabora I satisfied myself that Mr. Sakell still has a keen interest in animal life, but at the moment the objects of his affection are tame lions, not snakes.

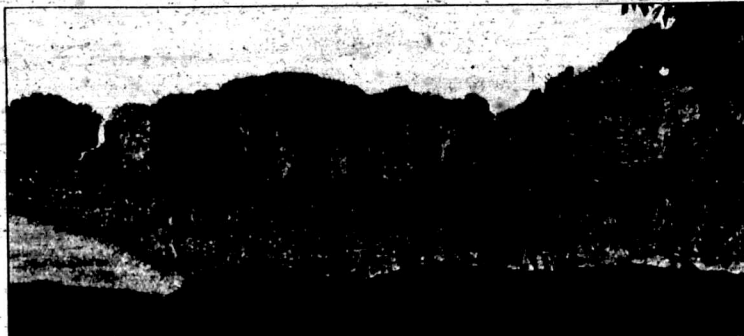
**Prisoner-of-War Memories.**

Of what might be called the Tabora of history this is not the place to write, though it is fitting to recall that during the East African Campaign the town acquired notoriety as the site of a prisoner-of-war camp, the largest of several in the country, and that in which the British, Belgian, Italian, and Greek prisoners were treated with the most studied brutality by the Germans. The indignities suffered by those unfortunate prisoners are still constantly spoken of in the town, in which much was done by the camp authorities to undermine the prestige of the white man. Thousands of Natives in the district recollect seeing British prisoners—barefoot and dressed in rags and tatters—hauling wagons through the streets under the bayonets of Native *askari*. These things have not been forgotten. For a time during the War Tabora was the seat of the German Governor, Dr. Schnee, who is now so voluble a pro-German publicist on all East African matters, but was then a very subdued individual, of whom, if half I was told in the territories can be believed, General von Lettow, the German C.-in-C., took remarkably little notice. Schnee's name certainly fails to evoke enthusiasm in Tabora, in which, by the way, the gold coins which have since become known as Tabora sovereigns, were minted during the campaign; the gold was mined at Sekenke.

The town of Tabora, which is some 4,000 feet above sea level, is now, as under the German régime, one of the chief administrative centres in the territory. Since the Armistice a large sisal estate has been established in the district, and several other settlers have small areas under sisal and tobacco, but the Native population of the locality is so dense that scope for further white settlement is small.

**Educational Experiments.**

Here, also, is a new school erected by the Government for the sons of chiefs. It is conducted on English public school lines, the boys being divided into "tribes," roughly corresponding to houses. Each tribe selects one *mkuu* and one or more *wakubwa*, who correspond to senior and junior prefects. These form the school council, and are responsible for the maintenance of discipline outside the class-rooms. Every offence against the school rules is tried by the council with the formalities of a Native Court, the charge, defendant's case, and punishment all being briefly recorded in the council book. The maximum punishments are three



THE HOUSE IN TABORA IN WHICH LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY LIVED.

strokes of the game, administered by the sergeant-major in the presence of an English master, and an hour a day of fatigue work for a week. This school gives a definite training to boys on whom will devolve the task of Native administration. In view of the importance of agriculture, much time is spent by the scholars in hoeing, ploughing, and planting land and tending cattle.

Nearby is the Kizigo School, which does for the sons of headmen what the large institution does for the sons of chiefs. This school, it is interesting to note, was founded and is maintained from funds provided by the Treasury of the local Native Administration. The now deposed Sultan Saidi bin Fundikira, then Paramount Chief of the Wanyamwezi, was largely responsible for this enterprising innovation, which certainly appears to have rallied Native opinion in its support.

Probably for centuries Tabora was a great junction of routes, there the well-worn track from the coast to Lake Tanganyika left the route from the coast to Lake Victoria. Nowadays the town fulfils the same office for the railway tomorrow it will do so for air transport, for when the Cape-to-Cairo air service is opened Tabora will probably become a much used stopping place between South and East Africa.

## OPENINGS IN THE MOTOR TRADE.

### Will British Manufacturers Please Note?

What strikes one most forcibly in the Customs returns of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika for 1929, writes Mr. Galton Fenzi, Honorary Secretary of the Royal East Africa Automobile Association, is the lamentably small amount of goods that the motor trade imports from England. In motor cars it is 13.5% of the total, in motor lorries 4%, in motor tractors 4%, in parts and accessories 22%, and in tires and tubes 24%. There is some reason for the small importation of cars, motor lorries, and tractors as, unfortunately, to date there are but few English vehicles which can compare in price and load-carrying capacity with American competition; but this does not apply to tires and tubes, as British material and manufacture are second to none, whilst prices are similar to competition.

Quite apart from this, however, in these hard times when only 12% of the East African motor trade imports come from England—i.e., only one shilling out of every eight is spent for the purchase of English goods—it is really up to everyone to 'buy British' whenever they can. The only bright spot is motor cycles, of which 90.5% are imported from England; but even this shows a drop of 1.5% over last year, and the whole business does not amount to £16,000.

Another interesting figure is the one of petrol, the increase in ground figures being from 7,000,000 gallons in 1928 to 11,500,000 gallons in 1929, and shows better than anything else the tremendous strides which mechanical transport is making in East Africa.

Taking the three territories together, the following statistics are given:—

MOTOR CARS.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£310,316	£312,622	£310,470
Number of vehicles	2,083	1,950	1,780
Percentage supplied by			
England	13.5%	13%	10%
U.S.A.	39.5%	51%	46%
Canada	43%	38%	28%
Continent	4%	4%	7%

MOTOR LORRIES.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£339,757	£274,862	£101,603
Number of vehicles	2,271	1,875	1,111
Percentage supplied by			
England	4%	5%	8%
U.S.A.	20%	41%	47%
Canada	66%	53%	42%
Continent	1%	1%	3%

MOTOR TRACTORS.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£116,886	£128,446	£163,405
Number of vehicles	436	511	727
Percentage supplied by			
England	4%	2%	4%
U.S.A.	87%	80%	50%
Canada	6%	6%	23%
Continent	5%	3%	14%

MOTOR CYCLES.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£17,033	£20,602	£20,025
Number of vehicles	455	506	683
Percentage supplied by			
England	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
U.S.A.	1.5%	4%	5%
Canada			
Continent	8%	4%	5%

MOTOR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£107,027	£122,851	£120,420
Percentage supplied by			
England	22%	25%	25%
U.S.A.	65%	64%	50%
Canada	9%	6%	10%
Continent	4%	5%	6%

TIRES AND TUBES.			
	1929	1928	1927
Total value	£213,217	£175,304	£161,840
Total number	116,355	97,715	108,038
Percentage supplied by			
England	24%	27.5%	38%
U.S.A.	41%	45%	27%
Canada	16%	5%	1%
Continent	19%	27%	34%

## SOMEWHERE IN TANGANYIKA.

There is a village beautiful,  
Flooded with golden light;  
Golden with soft beams filtering  
Gaily with foliage bright.

Brown huts of mud stand close,  
Covered with thatches fair;  
Red-brown the soil's deep colouring,  
Russet and golden glare.

Greedy for sun, the coconut  
Coaxes its fruit to climb,  
Pointing its branches clock-fashion,  
Waiting for harvest to chime.

Down by the dried-up brook, yellow  
Bundles of bamboo trees  
Whisper and creak and gossip, for  
Growing pains rob them of ease.

Under the shade a spring bubbles  
Up to its crystal field,  
Golden-green rushes shelter the  
Wild heron half concealed.

Blue water-lilies daintily  
Sway on their rafts of green,  
Warily breaking anchorage  
Where the roan cattle lean.

Ebony-coloured piccanins,  
Under a mango tree,  
Fly to their huts and wickedly  
Roll their dark eyes at me.

Golden-brown home of happiness,  
Set in a green forest frame;  
Harvesting lovely colourings  
Ripened by sunsets' flame.

Deep in a secret jungle, that  
Primitive village lay;  
It was so fair and beautiful,  
God hid it far away.

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

—We learn that the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company has reduced its curing charges in order to assist the industry during the present period of low prices.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

"AFRICA'S DOME OF MYSTERY."

The Story of Kilimanjaro and the Wachagga.

AFRICA'S DOME OF MYSTERY, by Miss Eva Stuart-Watt (Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 10s. 6d.), is a remarkable book. A quarto volume of 213 pages, with thirty-three illustrations, two of which are in colour, a glossary, and a map of Kilimanjaro, it reveals the authoress as artist, historian, mountaineer, and missionary. The photographs are good, appropriate, and well reproduced—those of the "Peak of Mawenzi" and the "Masai Plains" may be selected for special commendation; the frontispiece in colour, "Afterglow on Kibo," is an excellent example of Miss Stuart-Watt's talent, as are the illustrations in the book; the account of her successful ascent of Kilimanjaro is told with modesty, indeed, but with vigour and truth; the history of the Wachagga and other tribes of the Kilimanjaro district is a real contribution to a difficult subject; and the story of her own experiences among the tribes arouses misgivings of a very serious nature.

Born and bred in East Africa, Miss Stuart-Watt has both understanding of and sympathy with the Natives, as well as an intimate knowledge of life in East Africa, so her comments and conclusions are of exceptional value. The book will appeal to the missionary, delight the traveller, charm the artist, prove instructive to the settler, and must impress the Government, by whom its frank and weighty, but quite unbiased, account of the conditions prevailing in the Chagga country cannot be ignored. Lastly, the price of the handsome volume—half a guinea—is almost absurdly cheap.

The Wachagga are undoubtedly a difficult tribe. Through many generations of struggle, most ably recounted by Miss Stuart-Watt, they have developed independence and a sense of nationality. They gave the Germans many a shrewd blow. Temporarily subdued by the "mailed fist," they regurgitated after the War:—

"The Wachagga were not slow to seize the opportunity to regain a measure of independence. The Government was handicapped by an inadequate police force, and caravans were accosted by freebooters, who rushed down from the rock-clefts and gullies of Kilimanjaro and systematically held up *safaris*, capturing their loads. A white police officer found it necessary to dress up as an Arab and after the fashion of the 'Mystery Ships,' take a contingent of his trained *askari* as porters with empty boxes in the reported direction of the haunts of the highway robbers, inducing them to attack. As soon as the first shot was directed against him, every case was flung to the ground, and the soldiers returned fire and rounded up the brigands."



PETER'S HUT, KILIMANJARO: 11,500 feet.



GIANT LOHELIAS AND COMPOSITES ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Miss Stuart-Watt paid her first visit to Kilimanjaro in 1919, and, with her mother and sister, settled there in 1924. They found the Wachagga hostile—at first actively, then sulkily. As a Greek builder remarked, "So you are really going to settle down with the Wachagga! They are the worst Natives in East Africa—and the Wamarangu are the scum of the Wachagga!" The tribesmen defied the order of the Government that their women were not to live in the huts with the cattle—and won:—

"The argument which carried most weight was given by a very spirited old Chagga warrior, once the trumpet-tuned general of Meriale's army:—

"The *Bwana Mhubwa* (District Officer) orders us to leave our cattle and build new houses for our women. Tell him that he keeps his money in a bank; the manager sleeps overhead and two armed *askari* guard the bolted door. The cattle are Chagga money guarded by our wives. Why should we leave our banks thus unprotected and move into new huts? Let the white men first recall the *askaris* from their posts, and we too shall leave our treasure unguarded."

Nathaniel, the Native mission boy to whom the authoress was indebted for most of her tribal history, was murdered, and five men, who "without exception had been educated in the Lutheran mission schools," were charged with the crime.

"The astute Wachagga, knowing more of the Indian Penal Code by which they were governed than many a European, managed by silence to evade the law. The herds were returned intact, the dependants tried in the High Court of Justice but released through failure to obtain witnesses. Before many weeks, the five murderers were back in their homes, intimidating the people. Nathaniel's brother was only rescued from them when already thrown and under the point of a gleaming knife. They threatened the lives of two German missionaries and so terrorised their chief that he had a clay hut built beside his bungalow, where a picked guard of spearmen was posted at night. A general spirit of lawlessness pervaded on all sides. Men blankly refused to go to Government work on the roads, and local Native officers were afraid to enforce obedience. The hands of the elders were weakened and their judgment was biased, for terror ruled out justice. Murderers had escaped with impunity and the baser instincts of the tribe were thereby given licence. An ex-policeman carrying a sum of money home from Moshi one night was waylaid and murdered, and his dismembered body left in the open highway. Herding a few cattle on the foothills of the mountain, a girl was accosted by two Wachagga, who straggled her in broad daylight, disposed elsewhere of the herd, and boldly returned to their huts that lay in the glen before us."

"Since coming to England we have kept constantly in touch with the happenings in Chagga-land. A resident of some twenty years' standing has just written, 'Things are getting worse and worse. Our friends Kunda and Co. (the murder gang), after fighting the chief and the police, at last got six months' imprisonment, but now they are back again ready for new mischief. Once a meeting of Natives even cried down the District Officer. I am afraid that one day the whole population, white and black, will deeply regret the present meek policy of administration. I think that most 'East Africans' will bear



Photographs by courtesy of the Publishers.  
CARCASS OF THE FROZEN LEOPARD: 40,000 feet.

me out when I say that without a very careful management of the Native population there is grave political danger ahead."

Of her ascent of Kilimanjaro, it is sufficient to say that she with Jonathan (a guide) and a few Native porters, reached "Leopard Point," where they saw the now famous carcass of the beast and photographed it, and got as far as the eastern edge of the crater rim. Her photographs of various points on the journey are both excellent and convincing. Neither she nor her porters appear to have suffered from mountain sickness or exhaustion to any great extent.

"Africa's Dome of Mystery" with its variety of interest and wide appeal can be warmly recommended to East Africans. It is not often that half a guinea can be so well invested.

### "FORCED LABOUR" IN THE UNITED STATES.

How Negro Convicts are Exploited.

In our leading article of May 29 last, entitled "Geneva and African Labour," we stated that as the United States are not represented on the International Labour Office any regulations agreed to by the nations represented on that Office would leave the great manufacturing U.S.A. free to continue to exploit Negro convict labour for the benefit of private 'entities'—a proceeding strictly forbidden by the Convention.

Some of our readers having questioned the accuracy of that statement, we quote the following passage from the Report of the International Labour Conference at its twelfth Session, 1929, First Discussion, pp. 228 and 229: "The statement, it should be added, is by an American.

"In the case of Negro petty offenders it has been customary to impose a fine-work sentence; that is, the offender has the choice between paying a cash fine or working a specified number of days in the chain-gang. The offenders are commonly unable to pay the fine. In such cases the fine may be paid by a white friend and the Negro freed. In some cases it is paid by the employer or planter on agreement that the offender work out the amount for him at a small wage, perhaps 50 cents a day.

On such agreement the contract labour law allows the planter to hold the convict until the debt is paid. The offender is then charged for food, clothing and money advanced him by his employer. If the offender runs away, refuses to work, or disobeys the commands of the master, he may be returned to jail and this results in the imposition of a new sentence.

"Obviously, the system is open to abuse, and often is grossly abused. Plantation owners and employers may conspire with the authorities to recruit cheap labour in this manner. Negroes may be arrested for slight offences and farmed out to employers. The shiftlessness and extravagance of the offenders are then taken advantage of, and instead of discharging the obligations they may go deeper and deeper into debt: the white man is the book-keeper and his statement of the account is accepted by the court. With or without the consent of the debtor, the employer may sell or transfer his claim against the Negro to some other farmer who is in need of labour. This is of course equivalent to selling the Negro.

"Other laws also foster peonage. The probation law of Georgia, passed in 1913, allowed the defendant, in counties having no regular salaried probation officer, to serve a sentence outside the jail or chain-gang under the supervision of the court. The purpose was doubtless an effort to mitigate the evils of the penal system so far as young children were concerned. The court was allowed to appoint a volunteer probation officer to aid the probationer in carrying out the terms of the probation. Since only a few of the counties had regularly appointed probation officers, the delinquents were farmed out. Like the practice above, the plan is open to grave abuse. The parole law of 1908 has also been grossly abused in this way through the provision that makes it possible for a prisoner, after serving a minimum time, to be paroled to an individual for an indefinite period which may be for years.

"In recent years, legalised peonage through the leasing out of convicts has stopped; its legislative basis was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in 1911. That the practice has not entirely ceased is evident from time to time in exposures such as that in Georgia in 1921. There is no strong public opinion opposed to it and the employer is often a law unto himself."

The remarkable thing is that we never hear of this "forced labour" in the U.S.A. from any of the philanthropic societies which are so busy in lecturing out so-called abuses in British Colonies, especially Kenya, and in denouncing alleged slavery in Hong Kong. Can it be that these societies prefer to foul British nests, or are they afraid that the U.S.A. would promptly and unequivocally tell them to mind their own business?

### "PORTUGUESE EAST" IN PICTURES.

A Ten-Volume Effort by Mozambique.

LORD DERBY, who has just returned from the United States, has been expressing his admiration at the way the Americans bring to the whole world a knowledge of the goods they have to sell and the advantages of trading with them, and his advice to his fellow-countrymen is—to advertise.

In spite of hard times, which affect them no less than other countries, the Portuguese have bravely embarked on a really splendid effort to advertise their East African Colony of Mozambique. In ten large volumes, each containing an average of 100 pages, 8 1/2 by 11 1/2 inches, they have displayed to the world in picture form every possible attraction of their territory in East Africa. Each volume deals with some particular area or subject, the introduction being in Portuguese, French and English, and the body of the book being illustrations in photogravure.

It is a great effort and a most praiseworthy one. The issue is edited by Señor José dos Santos Rufino, of Lourenço Marques, and is printed in Hamburg. Some of the plates are not too successful, lacking detail and looking "woolly," and Herr F. Hildeheim, the "Civil Engineer of Hamburg," who is responsible for the translation into English, has very obvious limitations; but the idea is good and the enterprise shown is most commendable. The volumes make a handsome set, fit to adorn any library.

A. L.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**KENYA SETTLERS ARE NOT ALWAYS PRIMARILY MONEY-MAKERS.**

The Desire to do Something Worth While.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The letter from "Quite Happy at Home" reveals the writer as one for whom Kenya is not a suitable country in which to work. Those who are engaged in agriculture in Kenya may or may not make money. It depends on their business qualities, their knowledge of farming and planting, and their strength of character.

But it is not always the predominant idea of making money which draws men to Kenya. It is the desire to do something worth while which has sent many of our best settlers. It is the spirit of the British race to fight and overcome difficulties, in preference to living an aimless and inconsequential life at home. Some of these settlers have had capital of their own, which, invested in safe securities, would have produced enough income on which to live "quite happy at home." They have preferred the harder and fuller life of a Kenya settler.

The successful planter or farmer in Kenya must have foresight, be keen, active and interested in his work. Many failures are due to the lack of the usual qualities which make a man successful anywhere. They are not the fault of the country, but rather of the methods adopted.

In reply to Mr. Ogden's letter in your issue of July 17, I would say that he could have obtained accurate information as to the real value of a farm in Kenya by either requesting a copy of previous balance sheets, or by collecting his information and using his own judgment. It is unfair to condemn a country because some of its members are not altruistic.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. WELLS.

Chelmsford,  
Essex.

**THE MAN HAPPY IN ENGLAND.**

"A Specimen Should be Exhibited."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—You have often asked for suggestions as to how *East Africa* might be improved. I have again and again racked my brains on this problem, for I should dearly love to win the five guineas you offer. The times are very trying. But *East Africa* is so good already, and has been so wonderfully improved, that it seemed to me impertinent to make any suggestions. So the vision of those guineas has been only an unhappy dream. But to-day, as I read that letter in your columns disparaging Kenya, I have a happy thought which makes me feel that those five guineas will, after all, assuredly be mine.

May I suggest that you find a spare room in your offices in which that very *rara avis*, the man who is happy in England to-day, might be seen and examined? A few advertisements in *The Daily Lyre* announcing that you were exhibiting a live specimen of a man happy and content to live in England to-day with its 4/6 income tax and a few other such pleasures would bring thousands flocking to see the wondrous vision. It would be a splendid opportunity for you to boost East Africa—and *East Africa*. In addition to the entrance fee, you would be sure to gain so many more annual subscribers that you could afford to pay a handsome fee to the correspondent who failed in

Kenya. I feel well assured that you would give me fifty, and not five, guineas for my admirable suggestion! Will you just try it?

Yours faithfully,

"MOST HOPEFUL."

London.

[Our correspondent has within him the seed of successful showmanship, but his suggestion, attractive in its simplicity, might perhaps appeal more strongly to the "Stunt" Press than to a humble journal such as this, which has sought at all times to avoid exaggeration in its appeal, as in its news and advertisement columns. I thank him for his very appreciative references to *East Africa*, and still hope that he will enter for that competition. We never consider constructive criticisms and suggestions as impertinent; on the contrary, to us they are evidence of friendliness. To dash "Most Hopeful's" hopes of five guineas, let alone fifty, is an unkind recompense for his tribute.—Ed. "E.A."]

**REPLY OF THE DISAPPOINTED SETTLER.**

The Reward for Exertion less in Kenya?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I bow beneath the lumps of coal hurled at me by three of your subscribers in reply to my letter of July 24. Each chooses the subject of work as his missile. "Bill on Leave," says that apparently my failure in Kenya was due to lack of work; "Far Happier at Home" says perhaps it was due to lack of work; and "A Believer in Work" says that it was due to lack of work.

The evidence for their assertions appears flimsy, for all I said was that "as for money-making, with reasonable expenditure of effort, I fail to see the attractions of East Africa." That implies, to me at least, that the reward for exertion is not so great as it might be—not so great, in fact, as it is in England, if you go the right way about it. One has to work hard anywhere in the world to make a living, but I maintain that for a proportionate wage you have to work harder in East Africa than in England. Why, then, go to East Africa?

"Far Happier at Home," who writes from Felixstowe, suggests that I regard my work as an unfortunate necessity to be sandwiched in between attendances at dance halls, cinemas, and cocktail parties. The implication smacks of "the green eye" for I have been to Felixstowe, and I can sympathise.

Mr. L. H. Pakenham Walsh, who also enters the lists as a defender of land prices in at least his own district of Sotik, draws a touching picture of benevolent old-timers leading innocent newcomers by the hand, showing them suitable farms, and advising them how much they should pay for them. I wonder whether their civic pride is sufficiently under control to preclude the possibility of a "dud" being hastily palmed off on the greenhorn when he shows signs of being enticed elsewhere? When I bought my farm in Kenya—it wasn't near Sotik—the whole neighbourhood, metaphorically speaking, met me at the station to try and sell me a portion of their lands, and from the work they put in to accomplish this I can recommend them as some of the finest publicity merchants I have ever seen. Mr. Pakenham Walsh, in the absence of his advice being taken, suggests investment of the funds available in Government securities at a charge of 4s. 6d. in the £, plus solicitor's fees. Even this might be a far sounder proceeding than the purchase of some Kenya farms I know.

Yours faithfully,

"STILL QUITE HAPPY AT HOME."

Maida Vale, W. O.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

## MAJOR CROWDY'S RECENT LETTER.

Views of a Member of the Convention.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You have done East Africa good service by quoting from the recent leading article of *The Times* and the reply which it drew from Major W. M. Crowdy. Had he written in his personal capacity many of your readers would have been sufficiently surprised; that he should write as Chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa is astonishing, considering the sentiments he expressed. Are we to understand that his views were submitted to, and endorsed by, the body which represents in London the Colonial Producers' Reserves of Kenya? I can scarcely conceive it.

The suggestion of *The Times* was that the administration of the Native Reserves in Kenya should be separated from that of the rest of the Colony. To that proposal which, we know, has been sedulously cultivated in certain quarters, settlers and, I believe, officials are overwhelmingly opposed, for it is geographically beyond the bounds of practical politics, yet Major Crowdy expressed not a word of criticism. In expressing a "welcome" of the leading article, he merely added that "producers in East Africa may not agree with all its phraseology," but by omitting any direct reference to this scheme of white and black areas, seems to have endorsed it.

We Kenya settlers finance the Convention, and through it the Associated Producers, and we have, therefore, the right to know exactly where that body stands in this important matter. Its Chairman has spoken in its name. His utterance is either authorised, or unauthorised. If it is authorised, I, for one, shall vote against further funds being remitted by the Convention to a body which holds views so much at variance with those of the settlers; if it is unauthorised, it should be repudiated.

Yours faithfully,

"CONVENTION MEMBER ON LEAVE."

London, S.W.1.

## THE WHITE PAPER IS "SHEER RETROGRESSION."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Kenyans feel strongly that the recent White Paper is sheer retrogression. Its authors appear hypnotised by the fact that England is at present in the democratic stage, overlooking that it is quite recent and that for centuries and up to yesterday England was governed by an aristocracy—an aristocracy increasingly opened to new talents, but an aristocracy for all that. And that is the necessary transition between autocracy and democracy.

Why deprive East Africa of such invaluable and, indeed, necessary transition? Do train East Africa in responsibility why instance paternalism and training an irresponsibility? There is another fact that the White Paper entirely overlooks. Even were the present Kenyan aristocracy to go the same lengths as the present aristocracy which has succeeded democracy in Russia—which is simply inconceivable—that aristocracy would be limited constantly by force of circumstances, a far safer, sharper and more enlightened partner than the artificial and foreign one proposed by the White Paper. The very inadequacy of that White Paper will assuredly clear the atmosphere.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE F. C. HONORÉ,

Mombasa.

## CANNIBALISM IN PEMBA.

Does it still exist?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In reviewing my novel, "Full Moon," in your paper, "A. L." accuses me of "transporting into the unfortunate island of Pemba customs which are indigenous to the Congo." "Why," he asks, "bring cannibalism to Pemba?"

May I bring to his attention the following translation of a popular song in Pemba, quoted in Captain Craster's book, "Pemba," and described as being "sung by a woman who has sacrificed her son in order to provide a cannibal feast for her friends and neighbours"? The original, beginning "Mambo ndifanyiza moyo wangu," is, of course, in Swahili.

"The thing that I have done has put great sorrow in my heart. My liver aches with the remembrance. I thought you would have given me You honour, and made me welcome to the big table. Much all received more honour than I did in the flesh of my son, and you have given me only this small piece of meat. A child is not born without trouble. I put him under the *biroko* tree and struck him with a club. But the flesh of him that you gave me is not enough to fill one cooking pot. Giving birth to a child is no play, yet I was not obdurate. I had no fear of the flag and the law courts of the English. Sorrow has come to me because of this. Leave me that I may walk about like a blind cow." etc., etc.

Witchcraft is still very active, at any rate in Zanzibar, as I can assure "A. L." from personal knowledge obtained during a visit there a month or two ago.

"I have not seen that "dreadful caricature, West of Zanzibar."

Yours faithfully,

Kampala.

JAY MARSTON.

[Our reviewer, "A. L.," to whom "Jay Marston's" letter was submitted, writes in reply: "Miss Marston's novel 'Full Moon' purported to describe cannibal orgies of the true Congo type as being perpetrated to-day in Pemba under the very nose of the British Government and in spite of its officials. Her quotation of the Native song from Captain Craster's book is interesting, but is no proof whatever that cannibalism exists in Pemba to-day, as Miss Marston would have it. That it may have existed in years gone by may be admitted, but that is not the point; we are dealing with a novel of the present. I, too, have visited both Pemba and Zanzibar on more than one occasion, and nothing will persuade me that cannibalism as described by Miss Marston is now practised, in either island, though witchcraft in its milder forms is to be found, and will be found so long as the African remains an African."]

## SIR FRANCIS AGAR ON SISAL.

"East African Sisal" will hold its own."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Although I have not the active business interest in the fibre trade of other days, my concern for its welfare, and particularly the East African section of it, is unabated.

I read in your journal of the heart-searching which is going on amongst the producers, both with regard to the present unsatisfactory condition of the industry and its probable future.

The sisal industry cannot reasonably have hoped to escape the deflation in values which has affected produce of almost every description all the world over, but it is almost the first, and certainly the most acute, set-back the fibre has ever had. Compared with the Philippines, Mexico, New Zealand and other fibre-producing countries, East African and Java sisal are quite a modern production, and probably it is more bitterly felt on this account.



SHIPPING SERVICES WITH EAST AFRICA.

Should British Lines be Subsidised?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The report of the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce dealing with East African shipping services is incorrect as far as it places on record the resolution which was passed. This question was raised by Major Walsh at a previous meeting, at which he is recorded to have said: (1) "The continuance of development undoubtedly suffered by the absence of a regular mail service." (2) "The shipping lines could not continue to give facilities unless a subsidy were granted." (3) "A scheduled service should be aimed at. Whilst the ideal would be a weekly service, a start should be made by a recommendation that a regular fortnightly service should be instituted."

I asked Major Walsh to explain in detail (1) and (2); at the same time I pointed out in regard to (3) that nearly always one, and sometimes two, mails were despatched for East Africa weekly, and as to homeward mails there was usually one delivery, and sometimes two every ten days. Nos. (1) and (2) were not answered by Major Walsh, but the Chairman offered his explanation of point (1) and left point (2) severely alone.

Major Walsh eventually asked me to second a resolution "sensing" agreed conclusions.

It was not within my province to suggest the correct procedure, but, obviously, a resolution should have been proposed from the Chair. Had this been done, my notes disclose it would have been as follows and not as recorded in your last issue.

"That in the opinion of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, a direct British scheduled mail service between Great Britain and the East African group of territories would further British trading interests and aid the economic development of the territories. It, therefore, desires to express the earnest hope that His Majesty's Government will take into consideration the possibility of establishing such a shipping service at not less than fortnightly intervals, both outwards and homewards."

This is not supporting a subsidy for this purpose, and as I opposed the payment of a subsidy, I should hardly be likely to support such a proposal as your report states I did. I should therefore be much obliged if you would kindly correct this in your next issue.

The question of an air mail service and its bearing on a scheduled shipping service was also introduced into the discussion, but no mention is made of this in your report.

Yours faithfully,  
F. A. JOHNSON.

[We are still in some doubt as to the actual form of the resolution, the precise wording of which we did our best to obtain, but when we closed for press with our last issue—six days after the meeting in question—the secretariat of the Chamber had still not received the text. It is, we gather, proving difficult to devise phrasing equally satisfactory to the proposer, seconder, and chairman of the Section.—E.A., "E.A."]

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- August 7-12.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Zanzibar.
- August 12-15.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Tangar.
- August 13.—Kenya Kongonis v. Ockley, at Ockley.
- August 14.—Kenya Kongonis v. Dorking, at Dorking.
- August 15 and 16.—Kenya Kongonis v. St. Leonard's Forest, at St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.
- August 15.—Congress of Associations of Tanganyika meets in Dar es Salaam.
- August 15-September 3.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Mombasa.

If it is a misfortune to be both rich and have a soft life in youth, the African sisal industry has had this advantage: now it has to fight for its existence. Mr. F. A. Johnson is right in the last paragraph of his letter in your issue of July 24: there is no royal road to success in any industry except through work and efficiency.

I have watched with concern for years the un-economic methods of African sisal production. Now "needs must when the devil drives," and unpleasant as the process is, those who can survive these severe testing times will be glad they were ever driven to the necessity of turning to save every penny in production costs and get their reward in the future earnings of their industry.

Without going into any analysis of the cost of production of different fibres in the world (which vary everywhere according to conditions), it is my faith that sisal can and will hold its own in the light of the survival of the fittest, but the hottest part of the fight has yet to come.

It is up to all producers to seek economy and efficiency to preserve an industry which has risen with extraordinary facility to a premier position in the consuming markets of the world. Only those who endure to the end will secure the prize.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS AGAR.

London, 1980.

MR. JOHNSON AND MAJOR WALSH

Discuss the Sisal Industry.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—My reply to Major Walsh's airy dismissal of my facts is to compliment him on having read the Imperial Institute Bulletin on the "Value of Sisal Hemp for the Manufacture of Marine Cordage" so well as to be able to transfer bodily certain portions of the report for the purpose, one is led to suppose, of giving a gratuitous filip to Manila hemp.

If Major Walsh will read the Bulletin carefully, he will notice that it also states: "The results of these trials have indicated that East African sisal hemp of No. 1 quality withstands the action of sea-water as well as, or even better than, Manila hemp of the J grade, whereas East African sisal hemp of No. 2 quality is slightly inferior in this respect to Manila hemp." In passing, I would like to mention that some of us still produce No. 1 sisal.

The Manila hemp shippers are well able to look after their own interests; our business is to look after ours. The former will no doubt welcome Major Walsh as a crusader on their behalf.

Economy, attention to detail, and concentration on essentials are not euphemisms, but practical business propositions, and Major Walsh, like the rest of us, will ignore these at his peril.

Failure completely to decorticate affects quality, and this is unfortunately reflected in Major Walsh's communication.

Carlton House, Yours faithfully,

Regent St., S.W.1.

F. A. JOHNSON.

At a representative gathering of farmers and settlers at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on Wednesday of last week, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the recent White Paper on East Africa, and demanding withdrawal of the Imperial Government's instructions that its Memorandum on Native Policy should be put into immediate operation.

## AS A VISITOR SEES KENYA.

Views of Mr. Geoffrey Peto.  
Special to "East Africa."

It is well that East Africans should from time to time learn the impressions of themselves and their country formed by experienced and widely-travelled men, and *East Africa* has therefore asked Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., Conservative Member of Parliament for the Frome Division of Somerset from 1924 to 1929, and at one time Deputy Controller of Contracts to the Ministry of Munitions, to express the views formed during his recent visit to Kenya and Uganda. Mr. Peto, whose son is wheat farming in Kenya, returned to Africa from a recent visit to India and Madagascar.

"I had heard much of the good type of fellow settled in the Kenya Highlands," he said, "but, to be frank, they were even better than I had anticipated. They are a splendid lot, who are keeping a stiff upper lip in times of real difficulty, and who have certainly no intention of exploiting the Native in the way too often suggested in this country; on the contrary, I found them intensely interested in the African, anxious to help him, and obviously trusted by him.

"One thing that Kenya settlers must learn is that the Colony can progress soundly, and white settlement be permanently established, only if all energies are directed to land development. Hitherto, I am afraid, too many people have thought more of land selling than of land development. I do not want to make sweeping accusations, or to exaggerate, but I do say that the future of East Africa depends very largely on development of the land already alienated to white settlement. In other words, in many districts there is need for greater willingness on the part of present landowners to sell off portions of their holding at much lower figures than they are now demanding. If they are sincerely anxious to see white settlement progress, they have this obvious means of helping it.

### Taxation of Land Values.

"In older countries, such as Great Britain, I believe a just basis for taxation of land values to be out of the question, since it is quite impossible to assess what has been spent on the development of such land and it is obvious in most cases that much more has been spent on development than the land is worth to-day. But in East Africa original prairie values face one constantly. When, for instance, a man who has held land for years, has done next to nothing with it, and paid only a shilling or two an acre, sells at some pounds per acre, 25% of the profit might well be taken by the Government and allocated to a special Agricultural Development Fund, so that such revenue would be used for the benefit of White settlement generally, in the extension of water-boring facilities, the establishment and maintenance of new experimental stations, and so on. To-day the whole proceeds of such land sales sometimes leave the country; by a wise form of impost such as I suggest, the Colony would retain at least a proportion of the benefit. Where the sale is made in order to provide new working capital for the development of the rest of the owner's estate, a considerably lower rate of tax might be levied than when the proceeds are to leave the country.

"It is essential in view of the present low world prices of produce, that the settler should try his utmost to reduce his costs of production, in order to

bring them into line with costs in other countries, and that co-operative marketing should be developed so as to secure for the producer the best prices obtainable. The man who makes the best settler is almost always a strong personality of pronounced individuality, and from such men good co-operators are not very readily fashioned. There are, however, strikingly successful instances of co-operation in East Africa, which point the way for other settlers to follow. Rationalisation is in progress throughout the world to-day, and it is unwise for Kenya settlers to continue to attempt to act alone. The resources and possibilities of their country are enormous, and I have the greatest faith in it, but I do believe that attention and prompt attention to these outstanding matters is desirable.

### Kenya's Bad Roads.

"Roads? Some of the worst I have seen in the tropics are in Kenya, where the stock excuse is that road-making materials are scarce, and that Uganda's splendid road system is due to the ubiquity of good road-making material. As I bumped, literally bumped, over the last part of the road leading from Kenya into Uganda, and the moment the border was crossed found the car on as smooth a track as our arterial roads in this country, I doubted the truth of the excuse. Is it suggested that in that instance suitable material is available only up to the Uganda border and that it ceases precisely at the frontier? In other places, when travelling along fairly decent roads the motorist is often confronted with stretches of black cotton soil, sometimes of only twenty or fifty yards, but quite sufficient in the rainy season to make progress impossible.

"Uganda, it seems to me, has followed the sensible course of spending its money on many miles of relatively narrow roads, usually just wide enough for two cars to pass. Kenya, on the contrary, has preferred broad tracks nearly as wide as our own Great West Road, but of very poor surface. Often they are little more than straight stretches of weeded path, absurdly wide; everyone with whom I discussed the matter would prefer a much narrower route with a better quality surface."

## BISHOP DOUGLAS OF NYASALAND.

THE RIGHT REV. GERALD WYBERGH DOUGLAS, Bishop of Nyasaland, took up his first East African appointment in 1920, when he became Principal of the Zanzibar Diocesan College. Five years later, on the death of Bishop Weston of Zanzibar, he was promoted Archdeacon of Korogwe in succession to Archdeacon (now Bishop) Birley, who was chosen to fill the vacant bishopric of Zanzibar. Now he has been entrusted with the control of the diocese of Nyasaland, a choice which has been hailed with satisfaction by his missionary colleagues. He was consecrated on June 24, and has since been attending the Lambeth Conference.

After leaving Eton, Bishop Douglas graduated from King's College, Cambridge, took a first in classical tripos, and was ordained in 1899. His first sphere of work was the parish of Gainsborough, but one year later he became Vice-Principal of Ely Theological College, where he remained until resigning to return to parish duties at the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill. Four years later he was made Rector of Christ Church, St. Leonards. His elder brother, Arthur, was a missionary for ten years in the same diocese of Nyasaland, and died out there in tragic circumstances in 1911. The Bishop intends to leave for Likoma Island, his new headquarters on Lake Nyasa, shortly after the close of the Lambeth Conference. He is in his fifty-sixth year.



# The locomotive that makes its own road

Out of the sugar-cane fields of the Cranbrooke Estates, Stanger, Natal, comes this gross load of over 156 tons. The train of cane trucks rides the narrow-gauge rail line—the "Caterpillar" Thirty Tractor that pulls the load makes its own road.

Those broad stout tracks grip surely in sand or loose soil, on soft ground or hard—no wasteful slip. And the "Caterpillar's" tracks ride lightly—so it asks but little power to propel itself. An unusually high share of the rugged engine's effort

keeps able to pull the honest drawbar load.

Those are reasons why the "Caterpillar" Tractor can pull such enormous loads as this one up grade, around curves, without delay. Why it can reduce haulage costs. Why, too, that a "Caterpillar" Tractor can do your heaviest or your lightest field jobs better, quicker, cheaper, and keep to your schedule the year 'round.

The Distributor for your territory will supply you free with complete information about the "Caterpillar's" construction and performance. Just write to him.

## Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILL. and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U.S.A.  
Track-type Tractors · Combines · Road Machinery  
(There is a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)

**CATERPILLAR**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
T R A C T O R

GAILLEY & ROBERTS, LTD.  
J. & H. GOODWIN & SONS, LTD.  
STEPHEN S. PALMES  
THOS. BARLOW & SONS (S.A.) LTD.  
BARLOW'S JOHANNESBURG (PTY.) LTD.  
S. COHEN

Nairobi, Kenya  
Cape Town  
Port Elizabeth, Cape Province  
Durban, Natal  
Johannesburg, Transvaal  
Windhoek, Southwest Africa

There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

## Bill on Leave.

No. 24.—A Coffee Plantation For Sale.

"Magnificent coffee plantation for sale in Kenya. Owner must sell. Splendid opportunity for young man, or retired gentleman. Prospects undoubted. Price moderate. Write de Vere FitzGeorge, The Aesthetic Club, Pall Mall, S.W. 1."

I PUT down the newspaper and I thought of Mr. de Vere FitzGeorge and his coffee *shamba*. The vogue for advertising South African orange farms having lost its initial charm, only occasionally does there now appear a dispirited appeal for some unwary reader to invest in "a snip" with "undoubted opportunities for the right man." Unfortunately some people, some ex-sellers of dud orange propositions among them, have recently shown an inclination to turn their attention to the agony column of one of our more austere newspapers—one guaranteed to appeal to the "quality" and "the right people" (whoever they may be)—there may be found almost daily well-modulated advertisements warranted to stir the aesthetic senses of our jobless scions of nobility.

### Answering the Advertisement

I'll go and pull this fellow's leg, I thought, and see what he has to say. Perhaps he's one of the blighters who are doing East Africa harm.

"I have noticed your advertisement in to-day's *Chimes*," my letter ran, "and I would much like to discuss with you the possibilities of your estate. I have long wanted to go to Kenya, and, having a little money, I am sure that even if your estate is above my means you will be able to advise me as to what to do."

That'll fetch him, I told myself as I gummed down the envelope, and I'll guarantee that after he has found out how much money I intend to spend he will find me 'he ideal estate for just that amount.

The reply came—every line dripping with earnestness, and a sincere desire, between one *sahib* and another, don't you know, to find me just what I wanted. He would also be delighted to entertain me to lunch on any day convenient to myself upon telephonic confirmation. Over the phone his voice was distilled essence of honey, Eton, and Oxford and Cambridge together. And he called me "old boy" within four and a-half minutes.

### Cocktails for Two

The hall porter of the Aesthetic Club received my hat and stick with punctilious aplomb and handed me over to a page who shepherded me into the inner sanctuary of this most aristocratic London club.

"My dear fellow!" said Clarence de Vere FitzGeorge, "I'm so glad you were able to come. Now, what will you drink? The cocktails here are less filthy than most. Waiter! Yes, I'm glad you managed to come along. I have another fellow from Kenya lurching with me too. Waiter! He's just come back and will be able to give you lots of information about the country. WAITER! Ah! that's right. Two bronx, please."

In a few moments the friend arrived. His name, I was told, was Fauncewaters—and he looked it; in fact, they both did. They were tailored to perfection, showed gold engine-turned cigarette cases, silken handkerchiefs, and just the correct expression of boredom, combined with an air of conscious superiority which is interpreted in some quarters as denoting good breeding and impeccable lineage.

They regarded me with curious eyes. Obviously I was not quite what they had expected.

"You're keen on going to Kenya, I hear," remarked Fauncewaters, apparently to no one in particular, for he was gazing at the ceiling. "It's a ripping country. I mean, one meets such a decent crowd." And he rattled off a list of people with handles to their names, eying me the while to see if I recognised any of them. If so, I should be considered as of the same kidney; then, of course, it would be easier to talk business.

### Three Thousand a Year

"Tell me about this plantation," I prompted FitzGeorge in due time. "It sounded delightful from description. What part of Kenya is it in?"

"It's not far from Nakuru," he confided, as if that name must convey a wealth of information and recommendation. "I have a hundred and twenty acres planted with coffee of various ages—old and young, you know—and that, I reckon, should bring in at least three thousand a year in a few years' time. It'll be a fine thing—even in bad seasons, although," he added hastily, "one seldom has anything but a good season in Kenya. But it is the life you'll like. There are several topping chaps nearby—Billie Freyneill for one, and Jock Stewart's another. You must know the Stewarts of Buckfordshire. They're the only English Stewarts, you know. All the others really come from Scotland or Ireland, or Wales, or somewhere. Well, there are lots of awfully nice people, and there is a bit of polo if you are keen, and, of course, plenty of shooting."

"Are there any lions?" I asked, wide-eyed. "Because I have a topping little rifle I might..."

"Well, as a rule there aren't very many," he admitted, "but they come along occasionally, and what generally happens is that when they are near one makes up a hunting party and goes out after them. Of course, one can't use ordinary foxhounds."

"What about the price?" I asked a little later. "You see, as I told you, I haven't too much money to spend."

"Well, the price can more or less be arranged," he replied. "I mean to say, of course the place is worth at least ten thousand, but that does not necessarily mean that I will not take less. I would rather see a *pukka sahib* like yourself settled there than, well—you know what I mean. One wants to keep up the tone of the place. I think the best way is for you to tell me how much you can afford to pay down in cash, and the balance can be spread over—well, we can agree about that later, I'm sure. Fauncewaters here knows the place well, don't you Billie? I mean to say, we wouldn't let him in for any sort of a dud, would we Billie?"

### Did you See His Tie?

"I will think it over," I said gravely. "You see, I shall have to find out how much I can raise. Jolly old bank managers and all that! Anyhow, it's nice of you to have given me so much information, besides an excellent lunch. I'll let you know in a few days."

"Well, I'd rather fix it now," said de Vere FitzGeorge, with what I thought unbecoming *empressement*. "It isn't that I want the money so much,"—he demonstrated deprecation at the thought—"but there are some other fellows after it, and I can't hang it up indefinitely, can I?" He appealed to my sense of fair play, as one gentleman to another.

I bade them "good-bye" and turned slowly into the street. They seemed a bit disappointed. Perhaps that was why they raised their voices so that I could not help overhearing a few words of their conversation as I left.

"My hat! what a man!" said Fauncewaters, "Did you see his tie? I mean to say, a fellow who can wear a tie like that is capable of anything."

"Perfectly ghastly!" exploded de Vere FitzGeorge.

## TO EGG-BERT.

[Who proved by personal experiment that the domestic fowl is immune to arsenical poisoning while alive, and, nevertheless, is still edible when dead.]

Oh, sing a song of Egg-bert;  
A rooster brave and true,  
The property, the pride and pet  
Of a *Bwana wa dudu*<sup>1</sup>;  
For Egg-bert by his diet  
Achieved what few have done:  
In life he solved a problem,  
In death propounded one.

Young Egg-bert took a fancy  
To eating poisoned bait  
Designed to *kufa*<sup>2</sup> locusts; and,  
Amazing to relate,  
When arsenite and bran inclined  
To cloy his appetite  
To bran and arsenite.

And did the toxic mixture  
In ultra-lethal dose  
Destroy brave Egg-bert's vitals,  
And make him comatose?  
Ah! weep not, gentle reader!  
Read on, and you will find  
That far from killing Egg-bert, it  
Did nothing of the kind.

A livelier iris burgeoned  
Upon his polished plumes,  
His strutting grew more stately,  
—Or so the bard assumes—  
And as for vocal stridence  
That noble chanticleer  
Crowd till "the ranks of Tuscany  
Could scarce forbear to cheer"<sup>3</sup>.

So daily he grew beefier,  
Radiant in health and vim,  
Poison and poisoned locusts  
Came all alike to him:  
For two months thus he flourished  
Until one fateful night  
Mysteriously disappeared  
Into the *Ewigkeit*<sup>4</sup>.

Oh, did some Natives steal him?  
(For, so it is supposed,  
Though what his final fate was  
Has never been disclosed):  
But if those *watu*<sup>5</sup> ate him,  
Suffused with arsenic,  
Why have the greedy blighters  
Not yet reported sick?

AL. N. GLEE.

## WHITE PAPER AN "ATROCITY."

In a recent address to his constituents at Korti, the Hon. Conway Harvey, Member of the Legislative Council for Nyanza, having said that it was difficult to speak in terms of moderation of the White Paper on Closer Union said: "All right thinking people will share my fervent hope that a body of people guilty of such an atrocity, such a callous and cold-blooded betrayal of legitimate colonists' interests, will soon be replaced by a more humane and reasonable Cabinet, whose members place the interests of Empire before vote-catching theories."

<sup>1</sup> *Bwana wa dudu*: a Locust Officer.

<sup>2</sup> *Kufa*: "Kissetler" for "kill."

<sup>3</sup> Cribbed from the late Lord Macaulay.

<sup>4</sup> cf. "Hans Bräitmann's Barty."

<sup>5</sup> *watu*: Native "boys."

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

3.—Major Gordon Henry Anderson,  
M.C.

Copyright—East-Africa.

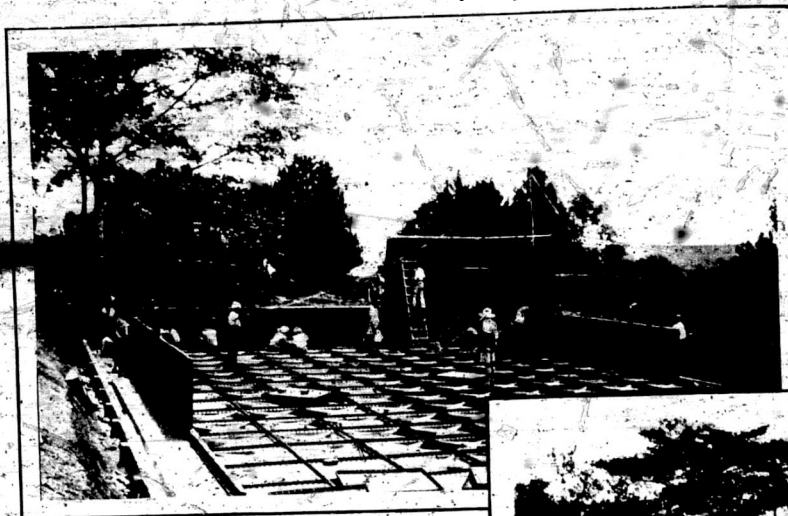
Twenty-five years ago Major G. H. Anderson was badly maimed by a lion in Abyssinia and a limp still reminds him of his narrow escape. Probably no one has limped more enthusiastically throughout Africa, almost every part of which he knows. After serving as a trooper in the Boer War, and then with the West African Frontier Force, he joined his unit, the 48th Hussars.

He retired from the Army at the beginning of 1912, and went elephant hunting in the Belgian Congo with "Jim" Sutherland. In 1914 they took two American cinematographers into German East Africa, and early in August received orders to report at the Mahenge boma. Not knowing that war had broken out, but suspecting it, they at once broke camp, kept burning the grass to obliterate their tracks, outfitted the askari patrols, marched 300 miles in ten days, and got across the Rovuma River. From Cape Town Major Anderson went straight to France to join his unit. Ten months later he was wounded, invalided home, and, on recovery, sent to Nyasaland, to General Northey's staff, on which he served throughout the campaign.

One of the best-known white hunters in Africa, he was with the Prince of Wales during part of his two safaris in Kenya, and conducted the safari of the Duke and Duchess of York. He is a first-class shot, a keen golfer, a general favourite, and a good man in a tight corner.

# STORING KAMPA

## 250,000 GALLON TANK ASSEMBLY



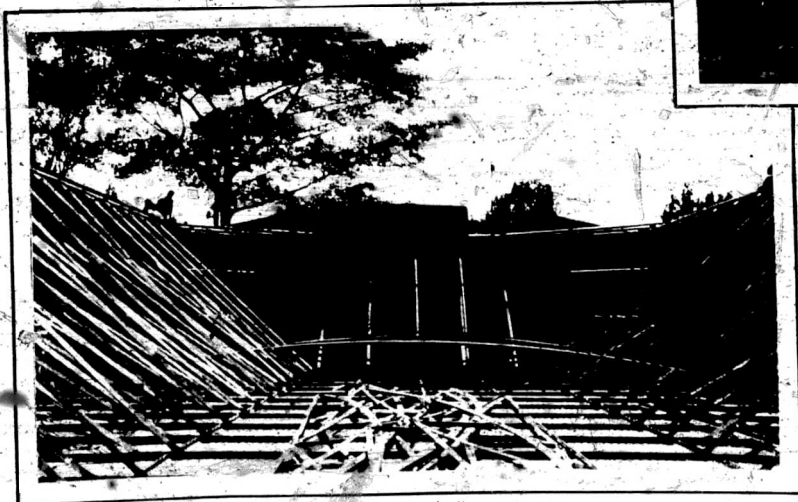
*Plates forming bottom of tank in position. They are bedded on a concrete raft.*

# BRAITHWAITE'S

The photographs illustrate, in various stages of assembly, one of two Braithwaite's Tanks supplied to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for storing the water supply of Kampala. This contract (which follows closely the completion of water supply tanks at Jinja, another important town), was for two 250,000 gallon tanks 88ft. x 40ft. x 12ft. assembled from Braithwaite's "UNIT" plates.



*One side of tank erected, with part of roof gabled.*



*Sides of tank also in position with all stays in position.*

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# AMPALA'S WATER

## TANK ASSEMBLED FROM 4 FT. UNIT PLATES

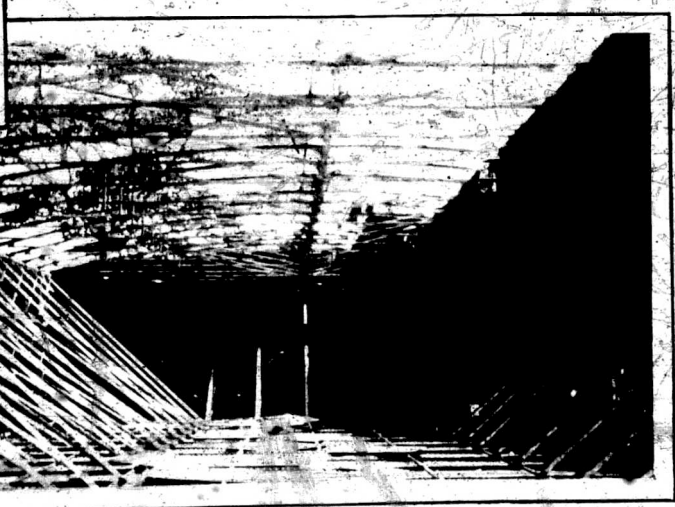


One side of tank in course of erection.



## PRESSED STEEL TANKS

Native labour was used for erection, proving conclusively that no skilled workmen are needed to assemble Braithwaite's tanks. The unit plate method gives lightness with great strength and rigidity. The plates are bundled for easy transport; capacity can be increased at will; maintenance is simple. These contracts are typical of the many Braithwaite's tanks erected in the last few years from Public Works Departments, Municipal and Railway authorities, etc., in British East Africa.



Roof trusses bolted in position. On right side of photograph the bolting on of steel plates being commenced.

Photos by W. L. Duckworth

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## PERSONALIA.

Captain C. S. Scarth is now stationed at Kilosa as a Labour Officer.

Sir Malcolm Watson has returned from his visit to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. G. Fentum, Assistant Treasurer in Nyasaland, is a recent arrival.

Mr. A. F. Barron has resigned from the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Board.

Sir Humphrey Leggett is at Bagnoles, where Lady Leggett is taking the cure.

Mrs. Helen Silver has taken up flying, and intends to fly her machine back to Kenya.

Mr. G. L. [redacted] recently gazetted Acting Deputy-Chief of Police in Tanganyika.

Captain R. G. Fairweather, the Senior Game Ranger at Kilosa, is at present on leave.

Lieutenant R. E. S. Yeldham, of the 1st King's African Rifles, is home from Nyasaland.

Mr. P. L. [redacted], of the Uganda Audit Department, has been transferred to Hong Kong.

Sir Charles Crewe has resigned the chairmanship in South Africa of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore contributes a most interesting article on East Africa to the current number of *The Sphere*.

The Prince of Wales sent a message to the public schoolboys who left London last week for a tour in East Africa.

Mr. George Rushby, the well-known East African big game hunter, is retiring and intends to take up farming in Kenya.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hassanali Master, proprietor of *The Samachar*, the Zanzibar newspaper.

Mr. D. N. Stafford has been elected President of the Uganda Planters Association, with Mr. W. B. Hall as Vice-President.

Dr. A. R. Cox, of the Northern Rhodesia Medical Service, has been posted to the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission.

The wedding took place in Nairobi recently of Mr. H. R. Stanton, the well-known big game hunter, and Miss I. G. R. Riches.

Doctors T. R. F. Kerby and G. M. C. Powell, and Mr. E. Sharpe, Provincial Commissioner, have returned to Northern Rhodesia.

We learn that Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, will leave the Colony on September 26 on termination of his appointment.

Mr. Sydney Charles Clayton, who built the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, recently appeared in the Nairobi Bankruptcy Court. The case is proceeding.

Mr. D. S. Cain, Mrs. D. B. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Low, Mr. R. H. M. Oliphant, and Mr. J. Nunweek leave Mombasa on Saturday for East Africa.

No East African bishop took part in the discussions of the Lambeth Conference last week when the report of the Sub-Committee on Race was considered.

The engagement is announced from Uganda of Major Alan Maxwell, of the staff of Tanganyika Concessions, and Miss Margaret Wevill, of Kampala.

Mr. Robert Humfrey, cinematographer to Sir Robert Williams's group of companies, has arrived in Cape Town on his way to film the entire Cape to Cairo route.

Major G. S. Brandel, the Suffolk Regiment, late Sudan Defence Force, and Miss E. Jeannette Dickinson, of Aberyskir Court, Breconshire, were married on Saturday.

Congratulations to Mr. G. C. Ishmael on his appointment as an Unofficial Member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council, during the absence of Mr. A. D. Jones.

Professor R. Thurnwald, representing the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, has arrived in Tanganyika to study how the African is reacting to civilisation.

The Rev. Horace R. A. Philp, who has been appointed to the charge of the Church of Scotland in Newcastle, was the first medical missionary of the Church of Scotland to be sent to Kenya.

The marriage recently took place in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, of the Rev. J. S. Herbert, Warden of Mukono College, and Miss White, the headmistress of the Mengo Central School.

Mrs. Patrick Ness, who is well known to many East Africans, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society. She is the first woman to be accorded this honour.

The body of Mrs. Kirby, who was attacked by a Native on the edge of the Victoria Falls on June 20, has been found wedged in rocks at an inaccessible spot below the scene of the outrage.

Mr. George Mitchell has been appointed Minister of Mines in the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. Downie, who has been appointed High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia in London.

Owing to pressure of work Mr. Norman B. Dickson has relinquished the chairmanship of the Shire Highlands Railways, Nyasaland, which he has held for twenty-one years, but is retaining his seat on the board.



Sir Philip Richardson, M.P. for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, who has twice visited East and Central Africa in recent years, does not intend to seek re-election. He has represented the Division since March, 1922.

Lady Newton, whose death we reported last week, was a sister of Lady Northey. Sir Edward and Lady Northey, Mr. A. L. Lawley, and Mr. John Scott were among those from East Africa who attended the funeral.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Villiers has long been interested in East and Central African enterprises. His elder daughter, Miss Aagela Villiers, was married last week in London to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kerr.

Mr. Lewis T. Lyman, of the well-known fruit canning company of Libby and McNiel, is at present visiting Kenya. The company is considering the establishment of a branch in the Colony, chiefly for the tanning.

Speaking recently in Uganda, the Acting Governor said that as the White Paper on Closer Union does not specify the location of the High Commissioner, he hoped it would be possible for the Central Council to meet from time to time in the various territories.

Among those who left London on Friday last by the "Modasa" for Mombasa were Dr. E. Burton, Dr. P. J. Cowin, Dr. J. Hope Reford, Dr. G. Holmes, Dr. D. Murray, and Dr. E. C. W. Maxwell. Among the passengers for Zanzibar was Dr. T. C. Findlay.

Sir James Currie, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who has just returned from a tour of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, says that prospects in Rhodesia are distinctly hopeful as a result of the breeding of the U4 jassid-resistant cotton.

How many teas ought a Governor to be expected to accept in a day? The question is raised by a report that during his recent tour in the Lusaka district Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, had tea prepared for him at eight different homesteads.

Prince Arthur of Connaught honoured Sir Abe Bailey with his presence at dinner one night last week. Among those with East African interests present were Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir William Gowers, Lord Kysant, Lord Lloyd, and Sir John Maffey.

The body of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, who died at Salisbury in August, 1927, will be reinterred at World's View, in the Matopos, on August 14. There will be a State funeral, attended by the Governor. This will be the first burial at World's View since that of Dr. Jameson.

Amongst prominent officials who have recently arrived in Europe on leave from Kenya are: Mr. W. G. M. MacDonald, Assistant Postmaster General; Mr. J. Doherty, Government Coast Agent; Mr. M. M. Jack, Registrar to the Supreme Court; and Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Sharp, of the Lake Services.

Captain E. R. Murphy, of Mikindani, Tanganyika Territory, is anxious to get in touch with East Africans who served in the Salonika Force during the War. He is endeavouring to form an East African branch of the Salonika Re-Union Association. He will be glad to hear from any of our readers interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlan Brady, of Lumbwa, are about to return to Kenya. Mr. Brady served with the South African forces in the East African Campaign, since the conclusion of which he has remained in Kenya. He was for a time Secretary of the Nairobi Club. Mrs. Brady is said to be the first woman to drive a car from Lumbwa to Mombasa without a companion.

Addressing the Liberal Summer School at Oxford, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., formerly Chief Justice of Kenya, welcomed the proposed appointment of a High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. He said that drinking among the white settlers was much exaggerated in books and plays, and that the position there was no different from the position at home.

Captain L. E. T. Phillips, who has been in the Uganda District Administrative Service since 1912, has been appointed an Acting Provincial Commissioner. He will be remembered by many East Africans who served during the East African Campaign as Chief Intelligence Officer of the Lake Command at Tabora during 1916. He is the author of "Pan-Islam in Africa," "Cape to Cairo Developments," "Ruanda," and "Ethiopianism."

The following appointments to the Trans-Nzoia section of the Kenya Defence Force have been made: O.C. Section, Major H. F. Stoneman; Adjutant, Lieutenant A. Broadley; Quartermaster, Lieutenant G. Hancock; Transport Officer, Lieutenant L. Howe; Medical Officer, Major S. J. Higgins; Company or Sub-Section Commanders, Captain J. W. Godley and Captain T. G. Duncan; and Platoon Commanders, Lieutenants E. J. Tyack, W. M. Hunter, and A. V. Nash.

Mr. Eustace Montgomery reached London a few days ago from East Africa in order to attend the International Veterinary Congress and to take up his duties as Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Montgomery's work is so well-known to East Africans that they will welcome his appointment to the Colonial General Staff which Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore were at pains to establish while they were at the Colonial Office. After serving at Kabete for a number of years as Veterinary Pathologist, Mr. Montgomery became Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. A couple of years ago, upon his retirement from the service, he organised Meat Rations, Ltd., at Mwanza, for the curing and canning of Native stock. That industry has already justified itself.

#### Our Weekly Cartoons.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## IMPROVING EAST AFRICAN POULTRY. EXPERT ADVICE FOR THE SETTLER.

Hints from the World's Poultry Congress.  
Special to "East Africa."

It is a surprising fact that in the excellent handbook prepared by Kenya Colony for the British Empire Exhibition the subject of poultry was dismissed in less than a single line. "Poultry," wrote the Director of Agriculture in his general agricultural article, "thrive well on the farms." Just that, and nothing more. Special sections were devoted to large and small stock, to pigs and bacon, and even to flowers, but nothing was thought necessary about poultry. Even in this year's official handbook all the information vouchsafed about feathered stock is that there are no quarantine restrictions, but merely inspection of flocks, which, in a publication designed to inform the general public at Home, is, to say the least, inadequate. The official publications of Tanganyika and the other East African Dependencies are equally unilluminating, but our information goes a good deal further.

### Scope in the Territories

Poultry farming is not only attracting increased attention in East Africa generally, but already it is being carried on as a business in more than one centre, and with its great possibilities it offers a profitable sideline which in these times of agricultural depression certainly ought not to be ignored. It is within our knowledge that one poultry farm in Kenya has been so successful that the profits went a good way towards the purchase of a promising hotel.

That the wife of almost every settler, and official too, for that matter, likes to keep poultry to supply the home is a truism: the Native bird and the Native egg soon pall, even if adequate numbers of both are readily obtainable—which is by no means the case in many districts, the question of food supply growing more difficult almost month by month in some localities. We have in mind an important station which experiences such great difficulty in finding fresh foods that an enterprising local estate owner is now planning to meet the needs: poultry will naturally form an important part of his equipment. That is but a minor instance: consider the immense demand for poultry products which must increasingly arise from the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia and the inevitable industrialisation of certain parts of British Eastern Africa. Moreover, it is to be assumed that the East African Governments are anxious to improve the breed of Native fowls and to eliminate the present unprofitable, if hardy, breed. There ought unquestionably to be a market for first-class poultry in all the territories with which this journal deals.

### The Rhode Island Red

As to the best kind of bird to import into East Africa, it is all very well for a Director of Agriculture to say that "poultry of all kinds thrive well on the farms"; something much more explicit is necessary if fowls are to be made to pay. Accordingly, a representative of East Africa was dispatched to the Crystal Palace with instructions to consult the experts at the Fourth World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition, the biggest thing of its kind which has ever been held.

There he found a consensus of opinion that the bird for East Africa is the Rhode Island Red. This was not the opinion of one authority only; it was

checked and counterchecked by inquiry in many quarters. The Rhode Island Red is a real utility bird, a good layer, and a fine table fowl; it is clean-legged and hardy, of a colour more protective against the ever-present peril of hawks than that of many other popular breeds, resistant to cold and wet, able to stand heat without "flopping," does well on any kind of ground, and is a thrifty and easy feeder. White breeds cannot be excluded at once because of their colour; Leghorns are badly affected by heat besides being poor table birds, if good layers. All the experts consulted plumped for the Rhode Island Red.

What then is likely to be the cost of really first-class Rhode Island Reds of guaranteed strain and quality? Exhibition cockerels run to anything from seven to ten guineas a bird, and pullets from five to seven guineas, but Reds not intended for exhibition purposes can be obtained at much cheaper rates. Pedigree utility cockerels are priced at from thirty shillings to two guineas each, and pullets at a guinea, or, if specially selected, a few shillings more. One big firm quoted £40 for a consignment of four cockerels and twenty pullets, landed at Mombasa. They said that Australorps would cost about £12 more for a similar consignment.

The question of transport is a vital one, for nobody would spend money on birds if they were likely to arrive in bad or even poor condition. At a rough estimate, £1 a bird for carriage may be added to the cost, with £1 for a coop per pen—i.e., a cockerel and two pullets. But there are firms which make a speciality of transporting these fowls, and, by good organising and careful attention to detail, can assure the health of birds committed to their care and their arrival in really good condition.

### Praise for the Australorp

One South African authority, the Government expert of the Union, spoke well of the Australorp, and suggested, in the light of South African experience, that that breed might be tried in East Africa with good prospects of success. The Australorp is a handsome black bird, larger than the Rhode, but equal to it as a dual-purpose fowl. The variety has not long been established but is of great promise, and several breeders in England are producing it. It can be recommended for an extended trial.

The great Poultry Exhibition has thus afforded East Africans an opportunity. The very best birds of their kind have been collected there by the very best breeders, advice has been available from real experts; and East Africans who are eager to take up poultry farming or having done so, are anxious to improve their stock, can now do so with advantage. In poultry farming, as in other forms of agriculture, quality pays.

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**THE COFFEE GROWER'S TROUBLES.**

**Might be Very Much Worse.**

By the courtesy of a London subscriber we are able to quote the following passage from a private letter written by a woman settler in the Kiambu district of Kenya.—

"Economy is the great phrase at the moment, and lots of people have cut their labour wages one shilling per head or are talking of doing so. That seems to be the wrong way about. If for every fifteen boys one has dismissed one and increased the work of the others, the result would be the same without upsetting one's labour or making them sulky, so that they immediately begin giving less work; moreover, the money paid out to labour is not half so heavy as the picking wages. At present they can earn twice as much in a day by picking as by any other work, and picking is not half so heavy a task. That's where one wants to cut. As railway and freightage charges come to about one-third of the entire expenses of producing coffee, transport is another point that wants attention. Though the taxes have hit many people hard, the trouble that has hit me and includes everything, not only coffee. We are a jolly sight better off than people who have money in businesses at home with an awful load of taxation round their necks."

"Indians here," writes a valued correspondent of many years' experience in Kenya "are going crazy, and since publication of the White Papers reckon they have won the day. Even staid old Hindis whom I have known for years, and who have never previously given any indication of being interested, are now becoming rude and defiant."

**BENEFITS THE AFRICAN ENJOYS.**

**Views of Southern Rhodesia's Governor.**

"Civilisation administered in excessive doses may cause moral indigestion," said Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, addressing a recent missionary conference in Bulawayo. He asked whether there was not danger in the transfer of the African Native in half a century from primitive conditions into contact with a civilisation which had taken nearly two thousand years to develop, and said that the African, so far from being an object of pity, led an existence which for freedom from care, for paternal supervision by the State, for protection against famine and disease, for equal justice enjoyed, for natural amenities and for congeniality of occupation, came as near true happiness as any of the world's inhabitants to-day, and a good deal nearer than the majority, including many white communities.

**A CHANCE TO WIN 25,000 FRANCS.**

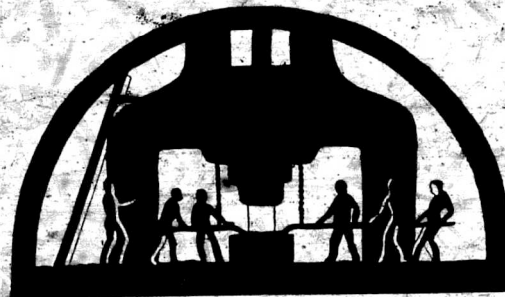
The section of the Royal Belgian Colonial Institute which deals with the moral and political sciences has decided to offer a prize of 25,000 francs for the best work on the reciprocal influence of the Sudanese and Bantu languages in the linguistic frontier between those languages in the Belgian Congo. Competitors are allowed five years for the work, and the manuscripts must be sent in at latest by June 1, 1935. The problem is perhaps a little exotic, but there are so many Britons—missionaries, political officers, and others—interested in those languages, and, moreover, experts in them, that the competition ought to appeal to some of our countrymen and women. We therefore draw the attention of our readers to the prize offered.

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**THE COFFEE GROWER'S TROUBLES.**

**Might be Very Much Worse.**

By the courtesy of a London subscriber we are able to quote the following passage from a private letter written by a woman settler in the Kiambu district of Kenya:—

"Economy is the great phrase at the moment, and lots of people have cut their labour wages one shilling per head or are talking of doing so. That seems to be the wrong way about. If for every fifteen boys one has dismissed one and increased the work of the others, the result would be the same without upsetting one's labour or making them sulky, so that they immediately begin giving less work; moreover, the money paid out to labour is not half so heavy as the picking wages. At present they can earn twice as much in a day by picking as by any other work, and picking is not half so heavy a task. That's where one wants to cut. As railway and freightage charges come to about one-third of the entire expenses of producing coffee, transport is another point that wants attention. Though the low prices have hit many people hard, the trouble is world-wide and includes everything, not only coffee. We are a jolly sight better off than people who have money in businesses at home with an awful load of taxation round their necks."

"Indians here," writes a valued correspondent of many years' experience in Kenya "are going crazy, and since publication of the White Paper reckon they have won the day. Even staid old Hindus whom I have known for years, and who have never previously given any indication of being interested, are now becoming rude and defiant."

**BENEFITS THE AFRICAN ENJOYS.**

**Views of Southern Rhodesia's Governor.**

"Civilisation administered in excessive doses may cause moral indigestion," said Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, addressing a recent missionary conference in Bulawayo. He asked whether there was not danger in the transfer of the African Native in half a century from primitive conditions to contact with a civilisation which had taken nearly two thousand years to develop, and said that the African, so far from being an object of pity, led an existence which for freedom from care, for paternal supervision by the State, for protection against famine and disease, for equal justice enjoyed, for natural amenities and for congeniality of occupation, came as near true happiness as any of the world's inhabitants to-day, and a good deal nearer than the majority, including many white communities.

**A CHANCE TO WIN 25,000 FRANCS.**

The section of the Royal Belgian Colonial Institute which deals with the moral and political sciences has decided to offer a prize of 25,000 francs for the best work on the reciprocal influence of the Sudanese and Bantu languages in the linguistic frontier between those languages in the Belgian Congo. Competitors are allowed five years for the work, and the manuscripts must be sent in at latest by June 1, 1935. The problem is perhaps a little exotic, but there are so many Britons—missionaries, political officers, and others interested in those languages, and, moreover, experts in them, that the competition ought to appeal to some of our countrymen and women. We therefore draw the attention of our readers to the prize offered.

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## WATER CONSERVATION IN EAST AFRICA.

### Points to be Noted.

GREAT attention is being paid in East Africa to the question of water supply. Nature is most irritatingly irregular in her distribution of the essential fluid which is as necessary to cleanliness and health as it is to the maintenance of life. To the orderly mind it is annoying to have years of drought succeeded by months of flood; and the time has come when human intelligence must be brought into service to remedy the defects of Nature.

The problem divides itself into two phases—artificial supply and conservation of excess. Already the Governments in East Africa are establishing water-boring departments, whose function is to tap underground sources; and it would be a great boon to settlers if their own schemes for well-boring could be officially financed in such a way as to allow of the cost being spread over a period of years. Hitherto the Sudan has probably done more than any other British Tropical African Dependency to make subsoil water available for public use, but its example has latterly been emulated by Kenya (in the Northern Frontier District), by Uganda, and by British Somaliland. In Tanganyika especially water storage is being considered, the geological experts being steadily employed in locating reservoirs and mapping districts with this aim in view.

Water conservation is of the greatest importance to Native tribes, to white settlers, to townships and harbours, and to public enterprises such as railways. Here the tank must play its part. The best kind of tank and the best material for the tank must be considered—the circular as against the rectangular, cast-iron as opposed to steel, the riveted compared with the pressed steel bolted plate.

### The Question of Tanks.

Tanks have always been in demand for the storage of water, and the need is rapidly and steadily being intensified by development in the Dominions and foreign countries. Prominent among buyers is East Africa, where farsighted municipal and railway authorities have been quick to see the advantages of water storage with a satisfactory margin of capacity over present needs. Moreover, the problem of storage of fuel oil is assuming vast proportions all over the Empire, and the tank designed to hold water serves equally well for oil.

In England at the present time many tanks are cast-iron. For water storage this particular metal is desirable, as it is not liable to corrosion to any great extent. The tanks are built up of a number of plates obtainable in various standard sizes, but the very nature of cast-iron makes the units heavy, and, in addition, cast-iron is exceedingly brittle. The flanges of each plate have to be carefully machined to allow of a perfect joint, as, on account of their brittleness, the possibility of bolting them tightly together must be precluded for fear of breakage.

Cast-iron is little used abroad as a material for storage tanks, as, besides being bulky, it runs considerable risk of damage in transit, and its toll of breakages must necessarily be heavy, by reason of its brittleness, so that its only large field of use is in places where non-corrodibility is an absolutely essential feature of the project. Steel is beginning to find more and more favour as its qualities and advantages become more clearly known and appreciated.

The two most common steel tanks are the riveted and the pressed plate types. The former is very popular in America, but finds less favour with the rest of the world. Its general pattern is a cylindrical body with a spherical bottom. The advantage of this is that its own shape contributes largely to the natural strength of the material itself, the stresses being more evenly distributed over the whole internal area than is in any way possible in a tank of rectangular form. Against this there lies the charge that as two tanks are rarely required to be of the same cubic content, standardisation is in no way practicable, and each contract has to be specially designed and built, so that only on a work of considerable size is a riveted tank an economical proposition. Each plate must be large, owing to the cost of riveting at site, and this adds

considerably to the cost of manufacture, particularly as the plant must be adapted to suit each new order. The units are bulky in transit and will not nest for transport. There is also the question of actual erection. The dimensions and curves of the plates have all to be mathematically worked out (more particularly in the spherical portions), and skilled labour is essential if satisfactory results are to be secured.

One advantage, however, is that its shape gives it a unity of strength and obviates any need for a system of internal bracing. It is strange that, in the matter of construction, the pressed steel tank should be more easily comparable with the cast-iron than with the riveted steel. Indeed, it follows very closely upon the methods employed in the case of the former, but it improves upon them in many ways of which the nature of the material allows. The plates are of single standard pattern; they are light and easily handled individually. Their shape enables them to be nested for transport, so that they take up minimum storage space in relation to their weight, the value of this last feature alone being very considerable on account of the saving of freight. The plates are all identical in form, the only difference between the corner plates and the side plates being in the position of the bolt holes in the flanges, so that no skill is required either in the preparation for erection or in the erection itself.

### Experience in East Africa.

In common with the cast-iron type, the pressed steel tank requires internal bracing to give absolute rigidity. This, as is pointed out above, is not necessary with the circular riveted tank, but there is one cardinal virtue in these pressed steel plates, namely, that any slight damage sustained in transit can easily be rectified.

Unlike the cast-iron plate, the joint flanges of the pressed plate need not be machined. Any slight irregularity of surface which may exist is corrected by the mastic in which all the joints are set before being tightly drawn together by the bolts. The mastic used is unaffected either by oil or water, is quite plastic, and has no chemical action on the steel, so that if at any time it should be found necessary to dismantle the tank—either for removal to another neighbourhood or for the purpose of enlargement—the mastic in no way interferes with the extraction of the bolts in the dismantling of the plates. When the plates are reassembled a new mastic lining is inserted between the joint flanges.

It is this type of tank which has been found so attractive in East Africa in view of the ease of transport and simplicity of erection, both very important in countries where transport facilities are not fully developed and skilled labour is scarce. Such storage tanks have been erected in Kampala, Jinja, Tanganyika, Mwanza, while the Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nigerian, Gold Coast, and South African Railways have also been similarly supplied.

East African towns are being forced to exercise foresight in connexion with water supplies, and large settlements like Tanganyika, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, and others must, if they have not already done so, soon give thought to the installation of suitable equipment.

## COSTS OF COFFEE PRODUCTION.

At a recent special meeting of the Ruiri Farmers Association, Commander Lawford, a member of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, stated that an examination of the books of sixteen representative coffee estates in the Colony gave an average cost of production of £71 per ton, including the cost of marketing the commodity in England.

The chapter entitled "Budgeting for Costs" in Mr. J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Growing with Special Reference to East Africa" shows how difficult it is to give definite figures in such a matter. Fifteen different sets of figures are given, and their careful study may be commended to all planters. The book, indeed, is particularly valuable to planters during this present period of depression, for it contains much valuable and practicable information, which if rightly used must save the coffee grower large sums of money.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa said in a circular to its members that it "thoroughly commends the volume to established planters and to all new settlers." The book is published for the use of East African coffee planters by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, from whom copies may be obtained at the price of 3/6, post free to any address.



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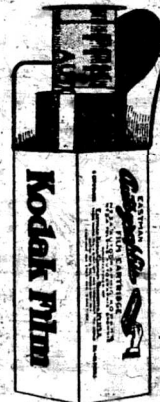
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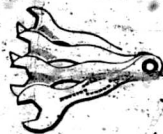
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East Africa in the Press.

KENYA'S BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Of the Kenya Board of Agriculture *The Nakuru Weekly News* writes:—

"Whatever may be the opinion of the Agricultural Commission, the composition of the Board of Agriculture itself will be generally received with a disappointment bordering on dismay. In a young country such as this there has hardly been time enough to have evolved a class of farmers who, having worked with success for many years, are able to slow down on practical farming and devote their time to public affairs; it therefore follows that very often the conduct of those affairs is left to a somewhat noisy minority, who make their way to the front rather by means of politics than by the fact that they are experienced and successful agriculturists. And that is exactly what, in our opinion, has happened in this case. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Convention of Associations, for instance, are both members of the Board, but we look in vain for any nominee of the Kenya Farmers' Association. The K.F.A. now handles the produce, and looks after the interests of more than eight hundred cereal farmers—more, indeed, than the total membership of the Convention of Associations last year—and it numbers on its Board experienced men who have also made a success of the business side of that body. Yet we understand that it was not approached at all in the matter.

"Coffee and business interests are, of course, well represented and both the coastal planters and the Indians have their nominees, whilst Native affairs are safeguarded by the presence of three officials. But, whilst the geographical position of a man's home is probably one of the worst reasons why he should be selected for such a Board, we should have thought that the peculiar problems affecting the Trans-Nzoia, Plateau and Nakuru areas should have had special representation. The Nairobi-Buruin cabal surely have not the monopoly.

THE KENYA KONGONIS.

*The Morning Post* has an appreciative article, from the pen of Mr. A. W. T. Langford, on that enterprising and sporting cricket club, the "Kenya Kongonis," of which he says:—

"The Kenya Kongonis only came into existence a year or so ago, but they quickly made history by being the first Kenya team to tour overseas. That was when they visited Zanzibar. The Kongonis do that good work by playing up-country matches in Kenya, and for members on leave an annual tour is arranged in England. Last year the Kenya cricketers met with but little success on a Midland tour, losing five of their six matches, most of the members being very short of practice on English wickets.

"On their recent Northern tour the Kongonis gave a much better account of themselves, though the bad weather interfered very much with the cricket. No match was won, but the single defeat was at the hands of the Staffordshire Gentlemen by the narrow margin of two runs. The most successful batsmen for the tourists were Major A. H. Symes Thompson, who made a very good 53 not out against the Derbyshire Friars, and Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, whose 57 against the Notts Amateurs nearly gained a good win for his side.

"Some of the leading players in Kenya cricket during the last few years are G. J. Antrobus (Cambridge University Crusaders), K. E. Crawley (captain of Harrow in 1924), H. J. Taylor (Kent), J. D. Percival (Oxford University Authentics), A. J. Stevenson (Scotland), and P. de V. Allen (Melbourne). The chief match of the Kenya season is Settlers v. Officials. Added interest was given to the last match played at Nairobi, for in it A. G. Baker, who has done so much for Kenya cricket, made his final appearance, captaining the Officials."

"Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge" publishes an official photograph by the Ministry of the Colonies of a race of cattle in Dahomey which is resistant to the tsetse fly. No details are given in the text, but the animals, judging by the photograph, are small and black, and look remarkably like "Kerry" cattle.

BRIDGING THE ZAMBEZI RIVER.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* says of the Zambezi Bridge:—

"For several years a bridge spanning the Zambezi and connecting the railways on opposite banks has been a matter for agitation, both in Great Britain and in the Protectorate. Invariably, the project being a costly one, the matter was pigeon-holed. Towards the middle of last year it was decided to put the work of building the Lower Zambezi Bridge—so called to distinguish it from the Victoria Falls Bridge—and the rail extension north to Lake Nyasa in hand at once. The preliminary work—earthwork approaches on either bank—is already well on the way to completion.

"Examination proved that it would be an unwise procedure to throw a bridge across to join the existing termini at Murraça and Chindio, owing to the flat nature of the surrounding country on the north side, which is liable to heavy flooding during the Zambezi overflow in the rainy season. Eventually an excellent site was selected twenty-eight miles up the river from Murraça, at a spot named Sena. The south (Beira side) approach to the bridge will leave the existing Trans-Zambezi Railway line some five miles south of Murraça, and will run on a raised earth embankment of an average of thirteen feet for thirty-three miles parallel with and up the river to Sena.

"At Sena the bridge will cross the Zambezi at right angles to a spot, Mutarara, on the north bank. From Mutarara a three miles length of railway, passing on the way through a rock cutting, connects with the existing Central African and Shiré Railway systems at Bawe Siding. This will mean that about twenty-five miles of existing railway will become redundant, but all the low-lying flooding area will be avoided. This north bank three miles railway stretch has been built *in toto* departmentally by the Central African Railway. This company is also constructing the thirty-three miles of embankment on the other side.

"The bridge will cross the river from Sena to Mutarara, and will be 12,066 ft. in length, or just over two and a quarter miles. It will be the second longest bridge in the world; one just 100 ft. longer being in use in India. The bridge will be 54 ft. above average water level, and 27 ft. above the highest known flood level. Only a comparatively small length will be over the normal Zambezi bed. The bridge will run inland for 500 ft. on the Mutarara side, but for nearly two miles on the Sena side, this being low country, subject to floods. It will consist of thirty spans, eighteen of which will be land spans. Each span of the bridge will be 266 ft. long, and will weigh 300 tons. This represents 10,000 tons of steelwork, but actually much more will be used. The bridge will carry a single railway track, and a pedestrian footpath.

"This Lower Zambezi Bridge will cost between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000 to build, and the construction will take approximately four years to complete. The bridge means much for the future of Nyasaland."

Our recent leading article entitled "To East Africans on Leave" has been republished by several local East African newspapers, some of which have based leading articles of their own upon it, and cordially recommended our suggestions to their readers.



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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

## Appointment of the Joint Committee.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any statement regarding the procedure to be adopted in receiving evidence from East Africa regarding the Government's proposals for Closer Union; and whether unofficial communities interested were being informed through the Governors of the territories how they would be permitted to make their representations? Sir Philip Richardson put a similar question.

Dr. Shiels: The question of the method of procedure of the proposed Joint Committee is primarily one for the consideration of the Chairman and members of that Committee when it is appointed. So is the question whether it will hear oral as well as written evidence; but it is the hope of my noble friend that it will decide to do so. In the meantime it is not possible for any authoritative statement to be made on the subject. For the same reason, it is not yet possible to ask the Governors of the territories concerned to invite representative bodies in those territories to prepare evidence for the Committee, but it is understood that such bodies are fully aware of the position, and in a position to make all necessary preparations. My noble friend would, of course, take the earliest opportunity of informing the East African Governments of the date on which the proposed Joint Committee would begin its sittings, but this cannot be decided until the Committee is actually set up.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Could the hon gentleman, for the convenience of people in East Africa who wish to come to this country to give evidence, give some indication as to whether he proposes that the Committee should be set up when the House meets again, or whether there is likely to be delay until after Christmas?"

Dr. Shiels: "The present understanding is that the motion to set up this Committee will be made as soon as possible after the House resumes."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "May we take it that, if the East African deputation arrives in this country some time in November, that will probably be the most convenient time?"

Dr. Shiels: "I would not say that. If any further than the statement I have just made. The present intention is to set up the committee as soon as possible after the House meets again."

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: "Will this Committee include a representation of the Natives to give evidence?"

Dr. Shiels: "I have no knowledge of what representations are to be made."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Will there be any facilities, in the way of subsidised passages, given for Native representations to come over here?"

Mr. Speaker: "There should be a further question on that."

## Expenditure on Native Services.

Mr. Charles Buxton asked whether His Majesty's Government would consider the desirability of requiring the Government in Kenya Colony to issue its financial statements year by year in such form that it would be possible to ascertain the amounts spent directly for the benefit of Natives and non-Natives respectively under the following, among other, heads: administration, education, medical services, defence force, agricultural and veterinary services, forests, railway and road construction and maintenance?

Dr. Shiels: "As will be seen from paragraph 14 of the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, the Government of Kenya, as well as the other East African Governments, is required to furnish annually a detailed statement relating to Native taxation and expenditure on Native services. This statement, together with the ordinary financial statements, would appear to be sufficient for the purpose which my hon. friend has in view. A copy of my hon. friend's question and this reply will, however, be communicated to the Governors of the East African territories."

At the recent fifth ordinary general meeting of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Sir Charles McLeod, the chairman, said that the experiment of holding a practical course for planters and others home on leave from the tropics had proved most successful. Applications for the third course, to be held at the Institute on September 8, are more than double the attendance at the two courses held last year.

## SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Capital will go where it is treated as an economic factor of value, and not as a sign of a criminal past."—Sir John H. Davidson, M.P.

"Kenya is the only Colony in the British Empire that depends solely on agriculture for its support."—Major Robertson Eustace, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"In former times people had wholesome food. Now many of them live mainly on cheap cigarettes, canned food, and aperients."—Lord Cranworth, speaking in the House of Lords.

"The recent Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa would appear to be entirely in favour of the policy which has been initiated by Sir Donald Cameron."—Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, addressing the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

"As colonists we came, and as colonists we shall stay. And what about the children, upwards of a thousand of whom are being educated and brought up in the Colony? Children with our generations of culture and Western civilisation behind them? Children, moreover, who have never known any other country but this? We cannot admit that they are in any way secondary to any other native of Africa."—Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention of Associations.

"I do not consider that the unofficial representatives in Northern Rhodesia are sufficiently consulted in matters of major policy. I think that if it is the earnest wish that constitutional development should be proceeded with and that some future date the people of this country shall take a larger part in the government of this country—ultimately taking over the whole control of Government—then it is high time a further step was taken in training and educating a larger body of men for this work."—The Hon. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

## CRITICISM OF A GOVERNOR'S CRITICISMS.

"The tone of Your Excellency's criticism may have afforded some explanation of the reluctance of some of us to submit motions to the Council," said Mr. Goodhart, on behalf of the elected members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently. "If the speeches of elected members are to be distorted in review from the Chair, and criticised in a spirit of calculated harshness, criticism may cease or debate degenerate into exchanges of acrimony."

Sir James Crawford Maxwell said in reply: "The Governor is regarded, according to the present Constitution of this territory, as the person responsible for the policy of the country, under the directions of the Secretary of State. It is consequently surely of some importance that he should have an opportunity of putting before this Council not merely a statement of his policy but he should have a further opportunity of correcting what he considers, rightly or wrongly, to be misinterpretations of that policy on the part of hon. members. In the course of any remarks that he may make he does not give correct value to statements made by hon. members, they will always be given an opportunity of correcting what he has said. They have had such an opportunity to-day and there has not been a single denial of any one of the statements I made—not a single one."

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\* East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Captain A. S. Keep has been elected a director of Messrs. Petters, Ltd.

A decennial census of the whole population of Kenya is proposed next year.

Work performed by convicts in Tanganyika during 1929 was estimated to be valued at nearly £10,000.

The Mombasa Municipal Board advertises for an Assistant Accountant at £540 per annum, rising by £20 to £640.

One-third of the European population of Northern Rhodesia is now estimated to be resident in the Ndola electoral area.

Nearly 700 tons of poisons and other preparations are being kept in the Sudan in readiness for the next appearance of locusts.

Importation of liquor into Zanzibar last year was 3,500 gallons more than in 1928, but was over 10,000 gallons less than in 1926.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce demands that all sales of Uganda Government ivory should in future be held in Uganda.

Results for the six months ending June 30 at the Tanganyika Diamonds mine at Mabuki total 155,652 loads washed, yielding 6,175 carats.

Kenya's exports during the first three months of this year totalled £1,334,379, compared with £949,375 in the corresponding period of last year.

Small outbreaks of rinderpest have been reported from the Kyagwe and Masaka districts of Uganda, but they are under control and no further cases are expected.

Negotiations are in progress for the transformation of the Bank of Abyssinia into a State Bank. It is believed that French financial interests will administer the bank.

The Usambara Planters' Association has resolved in favour of sterling currency for large sums in the keeping of Government accounts, as recently suggested by the Government of Uganda.

The number of European immigrants entering Tanganyika during April, excluding visitors and officials, totalled sixty, of whom twenty-three were British, eight Greeks, and five Italians.

Nanyuki settlers have protested against the holding of all official business, except police business, in Nyeri which is thirty-seven miles from Nanyuki, though the latter town has the larger population.

Creditors of Messrs. Waller Bowyer, and Jarrett, formerly carrying on business in Nairobi as the Hotel Avenue and/or the Trocadero Restaurant, have decided to lodge a petition in bankruptcy in order to secure expeditious distribution of the assets.

Portuguese immigrants to Mozambique Territory will in future be granted a 50 per cent. reduction in fares by the Portuguese National Navigation Company. A similar reduction is to be allowed on all agricultural implements and seeds shipped to the colony.

A Rhodes League has been formed in Southern Rhodesia with the object of furthering the ideals of Cecil Rhodes in the Imperialistic sense by striving towards the creation of a great British Central African state, which is to include Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A training camp of the Eldoret section of the Kenya Defence Force is to be held in September, at which "all men under the age of thirty years, eligible for training (i.e. those who have not previously served, or who are not trained soldiers), must attend in order to complete their specified training for 1930."

The referendum of Nairobi ratepayers taken on a proposed bus service resulted in one hundred and thirty Europeans voting for the service, and four hundred and thirty-nine against. In the event of the inauguration of the service the rates would have had to be substantially increased until the profit-earning stage was reached.

Total receipts of the Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland during 1929 were £11,439 12s. 4d., made up from tax on tobacco purchases, sale of tobacco seed to Europeans and Natives, sale of tobacco leaf, and sale of surplus fertilizers. A balance of £6,703 was brought forward from 1928. The balance carried forward after deducting all payments, was £10,046.

**See Pages 1530-1531**  
which describe KAMPALA'S  
recent storage of  
**250,000 Gallons**  
of water by means of  
**BRAITHWAITE'S**  
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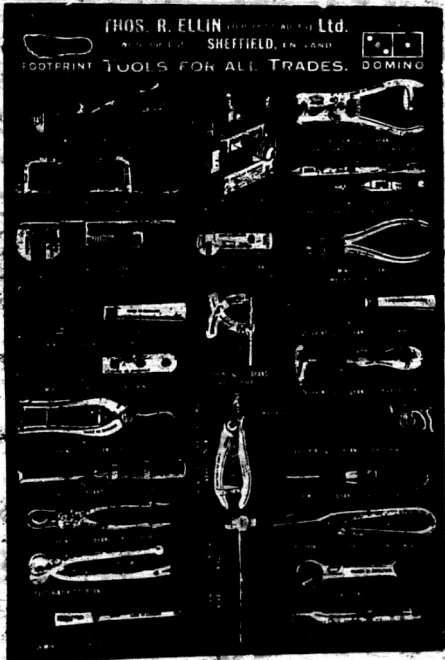
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SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar es Salaam,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

Demand continues irregular at steady prices. The last sales realised the following figures:—

<b>Kenya:—</b>	
"A" sizes	60s. od. to 84s. 6d.
"B" sizes	60s. od. to 68s. 6d.
"C" sizes	50s. od. to 64s. 6d.
Peaberry	48s. od. to 60s. 6d.
Mixed, pale, brown and un-graded	31s. od. to 60s. 6d.
<b>London graded:—</b>	
First sizes	62s. od. to 68s. 6d.
Third sizes	44s. 6d. to 58s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od. to 71s. od.
<b>London cleaned:—</b>	
First size	68s. od.
<b>Uganda:—</b>	
Rough brownish	29s. od.
Robusta	48s. od. to 48s. 6d.
<b>Toro:—</b>	
Bold palish	65s. od.
Palish mixed	55s. od.
<b>Tanganyika:—</b>	
<b>Arusha:—</b>	
<b>London cleaned:—</b>	
First size	80s. od.
Peaberry	50s. od. to 70s. od.
<b>Kilimanjaro:—</b>	
<b>London cleaned:—</b>	
Second size palish	58s. 6d.
Third size	40s. od.
<b>Belgian Congo:—</b>	
Brownish	41s. 6d.
Pale	28s. od.
<b>Kivu:—</b>	
"A" size brownish	48s. 6d.
"B" size	45s. od.
"C" size	43s. 6d.
London stocks of East African coffees on July 30 totalled 65,044 bags, compared with 37,000 on the corresponding date of last year.	

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

On account of the August holidays, the general produce markets have been quiet, with little business passing. Our itemised reports are therefore omitted this week.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Messrs. Petters, Ltd., report a profit of £38,418 for the year ended March 31, against £30,301 for the previous year. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is increased from 6% to 7%.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., of Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough, advise us of the production of a new Diesel tractor built to sell at £315 ex works. It will operate on heavy oil, in order that ploughing costs may be much lower than those of a petrol tractor. The drawbar pull is approximately 2,000 lb. when ploughing in low gear, the weight of the tractor is about 2½ tons, the fuel tank capacity 22 gallons, and the total length 9 feet 6 inches. Further particulars will be gladly supplied to any of our readers mentioning *East Africa* and applying to the company at its Gainsborough works.

A cable received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London states that the cotton crop in the Songea district, Tanganyika, is bad owing to depredation by cotton jassid and aphids. Other crops in the district are reported good, especially wheat.

**COMPANHIA DO NYASSA'S REPORT.**

The report for 1929 of the Companhia do Nyassa records the legal steps taken by the company to prevent the confiscation of its territories by the Portuguese Government. It is curious to read that the Portuguese Supreme Tribunal of Justice—despite a promise to give its decision before October 27, 1929, on which date the Government decree resuming possession of the territories came into force—did not announce its judgment until January 21, 1930, or nearly three months after the decree had become a *fait accompli*. Such a situation would be Gilbertian if it were not so serious for British interests. Half of the items on the assets side of the balance sheet are marked with an asterisk, as showing that they have been taken over by the State and that "Settlement in respect thereof will be made later." As we have repeatedly pointed out, the company appears to have been treated in distinctly cavalier fashion by the Portuguese Government, which ought to be pressed for a more satisfactory settlement.

**RHODESIA BROKEN HILL REPORT.**

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, which lost £70,755 in 1927 and £20,078 in the following year, reports a profit of £6,531 for 1929. The auditors, however, again issue their certificate only "subject to the adequacy of the provision for depreciation." The annual general meeting is to be held in the Cannon Street Hotel at 12 noon on August 11.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

August 7	per s.s. "Ranpara."
" 14	" s.s. "Malwa."
" 20	" s.s. "Explorateur Granddier" for Dar es Salaam and Lindi only.
" 21	" s.s. "Ranchi."
" 28	" s.s. "Naldera."

Mails for Nyassaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on August 11 by the s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros," on August 16 by the s.s. "Morea," and on August 23 by the s.s. "Mathana."

The Kenya Board of Agriculture and Development intimates that it has decided to investigate agricultural credit, production costs, transport systems, the greater use of local products, mixed farming, the pig industry, Native cattle improvement, agricultural education, the sugar industry, and the prices of local produce.

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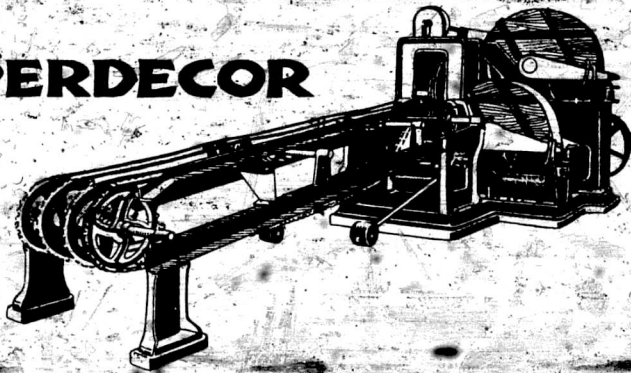
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### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE British-India liner "Modasa," which left London on August 1, and is due to call at Marseilles on August 9, carries:

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*Mr. T. P. Creed	Dr. E. C. W. Maxwell
*Colonel K. Edgeworth	*Mr. R. H. M. Oliphant
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*Mr. A. T. Stinchcombe	Mr. A. L. Rowson
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Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Ashman	*Mrs. G. H. Scott
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Mrs. Y. A. Humphrey	Mr. J. E. Miller
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### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Madura" arrived London from East Africa, Aug. 6.  
 "Mattana" left Mombasa homewards, Aug. 2.  
 "Malda" arrived Mombasa outwards, Aug. 2.  
 "Modasa" left London for East Africa, Aug. 1.  
 "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, Aug. 5.  
 "Ellora" left Beira for Durban, Aug. 2.  
 "Karagola" arrived Bombay, Aug. 2.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Klipfontein" arrived Rotterdam, July 27.  
 "Billiton" left Suex for East Africa, July 24.  
 "Randfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, July 24.  
 "Nias" arrived Marseilles homewards, Aug. 1.  
 "Heemskerk" left Mozambique for East Africa, July 26.  
 "Springfontein" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, July 27.  
 "Giekerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, July 28.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Beyrout for Mauritius, July 30.  
 "Chambord" arrived Zanzibar for Mauritius, July 31.  
 "General Duchesne" left Diego Suarez for Marseilles, July 29.  
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Djibouti for Marseilles, July 29.  
 "Lecote de Lisle" left Mauritius homewards, Aug. 1.

#### UNION CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, Aug. 4.  
 "Dunbar Castle" left St. Helena for London, Aug. 3.  
 "Durham Castle" left Beira for London, Aug. 3.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, Aug. 3.  
 "Llandaf Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Aug. 3.  
 "Llanedoverly Castle" passed Gibraltar homewards, Aug. 3.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Teneriffe for Beira, July 29.

Despite the public spirited offer of Mr. G. C. Ishmael to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that he would defray the cost of the Chamber remaining a member of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce (£40 annually), it was decided that the Chamber should resign. The great majority of our readers will, we believe, regret the decision.

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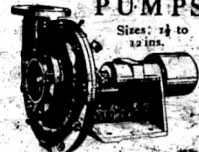
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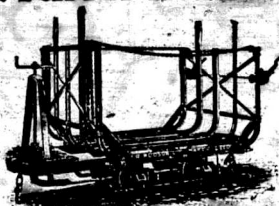
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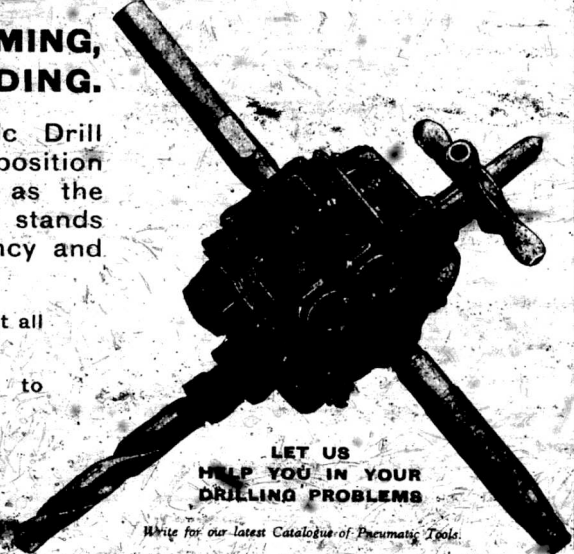
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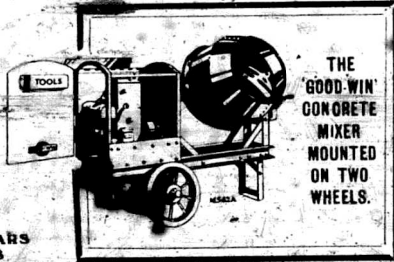
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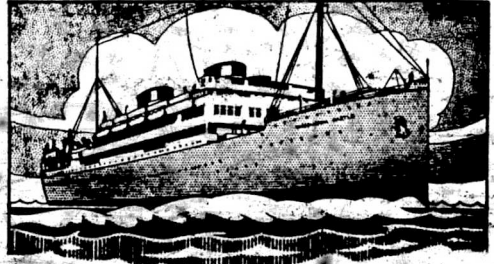
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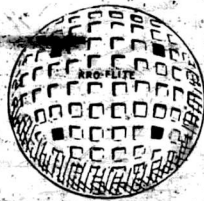
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